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General

Delegate Attends UN Confidence-Building Meeting

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0640 GMT 30 Jan 90

[Text] Katmandu, January 30 (XINHUA)—A three-day United Nations regional meeting on confidence-building measures in the Asia-Pacific region opened in Katmandu on Monday.

46 delegates from Japan, Pakistan, China, India, Australia, Indonesia, Canada and the United States are attending the meeting.

The meeting aims at identifying the particular characteristics of each sub-region and sources of tension in inter-state relations besides suggesting specific confidence building measures for possible consideration later by governments so as to build confidence among the states in each sub-region.

Nepalese Foreign Minister S.K. Upadhyaya, in his inaugural speech, observed it is appropriate that all of the delegates reflect upon the pressing need for taking confidence-building measures, as a means to reduce the spiraling arms race.

Speaking on the occasion Under Secretary General of the Department of Disarmament Affairs of the UN Yasushi Akashi said that the UN is well aware that regional measures for arms limitation and disarmament would be a necessary complement to global efforts in this domain.

Confidence by itself will not be sufficient to strengthen peace, stability and security nor is it a substitute for disarmament measures, he stated.

But, he noted that it is nonetheless an essential ingredient if a climate of firm trust is to be produced which will permit the resolution of conflicts and the settlement of disputes.

United States & Canada

Article Views U.S. Intervention in Panama

HK3001042790 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese
13 Jan 90 p 7

[Article by Wang Shubo (3769 2885 2672): "The Cause and Effects of the U.S. Armed Intervention in Panama"]

[Text] On 20 December last year, the United States sent 24,000 aggression troops to Panama, which only has a population of 2.3 million. U.S. bombers attacked the headquarters of the Panamanian Defense Force, police, and other important strategic places, including Panama's international and domestic airports, military bases, and military academies and schools. U.S. tanks and armored vehicles advanced along the banks of the 82 km-long Panama Canal to attack Panama City and the second largest city, Colon. Because of the great disparity in

strength between the two sides and the poor organization on the Panamanian side, the Panamanian Defense Force soon disintegrated and the Panamanian Government was overthrown. Former opposition leader Endara became the new president, and a new government was organized. New security forces were formed to maintain public security and traffic order and to replace the original national defense force.

On 1 January of this year, the United States began to withdraw some of its troops from Panama. On 4 January, former Defense Force Commander and head of state Noriega came out from the Vatican Embassy in Panama, where he had taken refuge for 10 days, and was sent to Miami in the United States by a U.S. military plane.

A direct cause for the U.S. invasion of Panama was the death on 16 December of a U.S. Marine Corps officer while having troubles with the Panamanian Defense Force. However, the main purpose of the invasion was to overthrow the Noriega regime. Since 1987, when Diaz, chief of general staff of the Panamanian Defense Forces, exposed the involvement of Commander Noriega in the murder of opposition personages, there has been a political crisis in the country. The United States has definitely supported the opposition parties in their effort to overthrow Noriega. In February 1988, two federal juries in Florida charged Noriega with the crime of smuggling and drugs trafficking. The U.S. Government openly supported the charge. That is why Noriega was sent to Miami, the capital of Florida.

Noriega was born to a poor family. In his early years, he studied at CAEM [Center for Higher Military Studies] in Lima, capital of Peru. He then served in the Panamanian Army and was quickly promoted. In 1968, he vigorously supported Torrijos when the latter staged a coup. For this reason, he was much appreciated by Torrijos. After Torrijos died in an airplane crash in 1981, he became commander of the Panamanian Defense Force, taking over both military and political powers. For the past 2 years or so the United States has imposed political, economic, and diplomatic pressure on Panama, but it was still unable to overthrow Noriega. That is why it had to resort to arms.

However, the fundamental reason for the U.S. invasion lies in its interests in the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone. The Panama Canal is an interoceanic canal linking the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans. It is militarily and economically important. The United States has stationed 13,000 troops and established 14 military bases in this zone. According to the new canal treaty signed by Panama and the United States in 1977, the United States has to return the canal and the Canal Zone to Panama by the end of this century. The United States hopes for a "cooperative" government in Panama so that its interests can be protected. Even though Noriega's involvement in drug smuggling and trafficking was exposed long ago, the United States did not take any action against him and even maintained a close relationship with him.

U.S. newspapers said that Noriega worked for the CIA for 10 years and received a reward of \$2 million. But later the United States was determined to get rid of him because he no longer obeyed its orders and was endangering its own interests.

The United States has achieved its direct aim by sending troops to Panama and thinks itself very clever for having done so. As a matter of fact, it has done something very

stupid. First, by carrying out this gunboat policy and bullying the weak, it has drawn strong condemnations from the whole world. Second, because the condemnations from Latin America are the strongest, the U.S. invasion has seriously damaged its relations with the Latin American countries. Third, because U.S. actions have caused many casualties in Panama and great losses to the Panamanian people, the United States has actually sown seeds of hostility against itself.

Political & Social

Li Peng Visits Jiangsu Enterprises

OW3001121890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1034 GMT 25 Jan 90

["Newsletter" by XINHUA reporters He Ping (0149 1627) and Yin Xuecheng (3009 1331 2052): "Premier Li Peng Carries Out Investigation, Study in Jiangsu"—subhead notations provided by XINHUA]

[Excerpts] Nanjing, 25 Jan (XINHUA)—The severe winter will soon pass, as the Spring Festival is just around the corner. During the new year, how should we further improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen the reform? How should we solve problems such as a sluggish market, a sharp dip in our growth rate in industry, and our shortage of funds in various enterprises? With these questions in mind, Premier Li Peng came south to visit Jiangsu to talk to local cadres at all levels in some 20 state-run and township enterprises, to exchange views, to study the local situation, to listen to suggestions, and to jointly work out plans to stabilize the economy. The reports made by provincial and city leaders, the remarks of factory directors and managers, and the optimistic views of workers and peasants made a deep impression on Premier Li Peng. He said: It seems that the views of the local enterprises and the central authorities are identical. As long as we unite as one, there should be no difficulty that we cannot overcome. Shen Daren, secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee, and Jiangsu Governor Chen Huanyou told Premier Li: Efforts must be made to implement the principles and policies of the central authorities. Although we face many difficulties, we have more measures to overcome the difficulties.

Turn Difficulties Into Opportunities

"I would like to ask you three questions: What is the future market situation for your products? How can you solve the problem of the triangular debts which have puzzled the enterprises? What is the issue which concerns the workers and staff most at present?"

In a light and spacious conference room in the Wuxi Microelectronics Company, Premier Li Peng, wearing a grey leather jacket, asked these three questions of Zhu Arong, party secretary of the Wuxi Radio Plant; Li Haiqin, director of the Wuxi Television Plant; and Wang Hongjin, general manager of the Wuxi Microelectronics Company.

Factory directors and party secretaries answered the questions raised by the premier based on the situation in their own department. Some of them analyzed the promising market for electronics products at home and abroad, while others outlined the market for tape recorders and radios, which has rebounded after a slump since December 1989. They described how workers had to work overtime in order to meet market demands. Still others said: The issue which concerns workers and staff

members most is irregularity in production. They hope that the leaders of the enterprise will try their best to ensure regular operations. Some of them said: To tackle the issue of fund shortages, the key is to "open the market instead of looking for more funds." Yu Zhongliang, deputy factory director of the radio plant, said: "Funds are the appearance, while market is the essence." As soon he finished speaking, Premier Li Peng praised him, saying: "You have summarized the situation quite well!" [passage omitted]

Enterprises Must Persistently Follow the Socialist Orientation

During his tour in Wuxi, Premier Li approved the method of putting the cadres of township enterprises through technical and political training. He pointed out: To help enterprises follow the socialist orientation, we must pay full attention to strengthening the leading group. Factory directors and managers should first be socialist entrepreneurs. They should resolutely foster the thinking of wholeheartedly serving the people and lead the broad masses to take the path of achieving common prosperity. [passage omitted]

On 21 January, when Premier Li Peng was on his way from Wuxi to Nanjing, he made a special trip to inspect the Yicheng Synthetic Fiber Company—a major construction project during the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" and the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" and a project using imported equipment—to study the situation in production and management. He also visited the workers' housing area. Premier Li Peng was pleased to hear that the company had a slogan: "The leadership keeps the workers in mind, while the workers keep the enterprise in mind." He pointed out: A socialist enterprise must protect the interests of the workers and staff members, offer them more collective benefits and a good insurance program, create a fine environment for them to work, study, and live, and let them feel that they are the masters of the enterprise. Only by so doing will the enterprise achieve unity and can the superiority of socialism be brought into full play.

The Nanjing Radio Plant is an old enterprise with a history of more than 50 years. Its trademark, "Panda," represents the first electronics product made in China with an internationally registered trademark. When it faced the tough situation of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order in 1989, this plant increased the value of its total volume of business to 952 million yuan and became second in the nation in this trade. [passage omitted]

After carefully inspecting the communications facilities and the television and video tape recorder production lines, Premier Li Peng said to the plant leaders: In order to make sure that the enterprise follows the socialist orientation, it is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work in the enterprise, help workers and staff members improve their professional ethics, promote the spirit of dedicating themselves selflessly to the cause of

socialism, and make more contributions to developing the modernization program for the motherland. During his trip, Premier Li Peng went to see workers on production lines and to express his appreciation for their hard work. Hearing about the premier's visit, many workers lined the streets to welcome him. Some workers said: "The premier cares so much about us. We must carry out production well and win honor for the motherland."

Develop Township Enterprises and Promote the Rural Economy

Jiangsu is often called the land of fish and rice. Hills are green and waters clear in the province. Small bridges, streams, and houses form a unique picture in the southern reaches of the Chang Jiang. In recent years, various township enterprises have mushroomed, adding a flavor of modern industry to the old rural scenery.

The van which carried Premier Li Peng and others sped on the highway. Through the car windows, they were able to see many newly built factories in the countryside. During his tour, Premier Li Peng visited many township enterprises to study how they operate and to see their production situation.

Jiangsu is one of the provinces with many well-developed township enterprises. There are more than 110,000 township enterprises in the province. The total output value reached 114.44 billion yuan in 1989, the highest in the country.

During his tour in Wuxi and Nanjing, Premier Li Peng visited more than 10 township enterprises, including a specialized blower factory, a suspension carrier factory, a boiler factory, an alarm equipment factory, a toy manufacturer, a woolen textile mill, a phosphate fertilizer factory, a shoe factory, a garment factory, and a gold foil factory. He hailed these enterprises for their achievements and expressed his views on the further development of township enterprises. [passage omitted]

On the evening of 20 January before leading comrades in Wuxi City began to brief the premier on the local situation, some comrades said that they failed to fully understand the principles laid down by the central authorities regarding readjusting, consolidating, renovating, and improving township enterprises. Comrade Li Peng said: The central authorities have always emphasized the role of township enterprises. Such enterprises have played a significant role in developing the economy, supporting agriculture, helping job seekers find places to work, and maintaining stability in the rural areas. Some township enterprises have become an inseparable part of socialist modern industry. There is no doubt that township enterprises will continue to develop from now on.

Li Peng said: Naturally, the situation varies in localities. We must adopt different measures suited to local conditions when managing township enterprises. So far as the whole country is concerned, township enterprises may be run collectively, privately, or jointly, or in other forms.

However, we should regard the development of the collective economy as the main direction in running township enterprises. When the collective economy is expanded, the success of many mass undertakings for public welfare, culture, and education is guaranteed, and there is a solid foundation for consolidating rural political power. It seems that the path for developing township industry in southern Jiangsu is correct.

Li Peng emphatically pointed out: The township enterprises in southern Jiangsu have great potential. This is particularly true in terms of factory buildings and manpower. He said: Investment for these enterprises should be used in renovating old factories and making full use of existing factory buildings and facilities. By doing so, we will be able to achieve the goal of increasing production output with little investment. Necessary structural readjustments can also be made so that the manpower can be fully utilized. Various forms can be adopted to help township enterprises merge or perform joint operations. In short, township enterprises must be helped to turn out specialized products and engage in mass production.

Premier Li Peng also urged the local responsible comrades to pay particular attention to the use of arable land by township enterprises. He said: It is necessary to strictly control the use of land. It is essential to implement the differential rent system as soon as possible so that all the land can be used fully and effectively. He called for efforts to bring the role of township enterprises into full play, increase agricultural investment, and develop agriculture with the support of industry, instead of promoting industry to make up for the losses from agriculture. He also called for efforts to energetically popularize the achievements in science and technology, strive to raise the per unit grain output, work hard to promote agricultural development, and bring the situation of stagnancy in grain production to an early end.

Song Ping Delivers Spring Festival Speech

*OW260113590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1102 GMT 19 Jan 90*

[Speech by Politburo Standing Committee member Song Ping at a Spring Festival tea party for veteran comrades on 19 January]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)—Comrades: The Chinese people's traditional festival—the Spring Festival—will soon arrive. This is the first Spring Festival of the 1990's after we have triumphantly seen off the 1980's, which brought about a stable political situation and made economic improvements. Today the Central Advisory Commission, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the People's Liberation Army [PLA] General Political Department, and the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee held a tea party attended by veteran comrades to greet the Spring Festival. The veteran comrades jubilantly gathered to bid farewell to the old year, while greeting the new. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, I wish to take this opportunity

to extend my Spring Festival greetings to all the comrades present; to all retired comrades in all fields throughout the country; and to all veteran workers, peasants, and intellectuals of all nationalities. I also wish to send them my sincere regards and pay them my high respects for the holiday season.

Our veteran comrades are the treasure of our state and have made outstanding contributions to the country. For national independence and the people's liberation, the veteran revolutionaries risked their lives during years of war, dispelled darkness, welcomed light, and laid a solid foundation on which the People's Republic might march forward on the broad avenue of socialism. After scoring the victory of the new democratic revolution, veteran comrades continued to work diligently in all fields to build socialism, overcome many obstacles, withstand all types of tests, and make historical contributions. As a new generation is needed to carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge into the future, veteran comrades have once again refused to claim credit for their achievements; supported the leading bodies at all levels to help promote the cooperation between the old and new cadres and facilitate the succession of the new to the old; and once again demonstrated the lofty sentiments and communist awareness of placing the interests of the party and the people above everything else. Especially in the struggle in stopping the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary riot which took place between the spring and summer of last year, the proletarian revolutionaries of the old generation, headed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping as well as a large number of veteran comrades, made vigorous efforts to turn the tide at the crucial life-or-death moment; They offered new contributions to defending the People's Republic. It can be said that victories in China's revolution and the country's numerous achievements are mingled with veteran comrades' blood and sweat, their sufferings and hardship, their wisdom and talents, and their arduous struggles. The party and the people will not forget all this.

We have just passed through the extraordinary decade of the 1980's. With economic construction as the focus of its work, our party has in the past decade persisted in implementing the four cardinal principles and carried out reforms and opening to the outside world. Thanks to the hard work by the entire party and peoples of all nationalities, China has achieved great success in socialist modernization—an achievement that is recognized internationally. The gross national product has doubled, and rapid developments have been made in education, science, culture, and other fields. Our overall national strength has notably expanded and the people's living conditions markedly improved. In the course of leading the people to develop the socialist modernization program over the past decade, our party has actively explored a socialist path of self-improvement and self-development, worked out a series of principles and policies that conform with China's state of affairs, and gained a great deal of rich experiences. Particularly since going through the political upheaval last year, our party

leadership has become stronger, and the confidence of hundreds of millions of people of all nationalities in building socialism with Chinese characteristics has become more resolute than ever before. Over the past decade, our party, together with all the people in the country, has waged unremitting struggles to oppose hegemonism and defend world peace. On the basis of the concept of "one country, two systems," China has reached agreements with the British and Portuguese Governments on solving the issues of Hong Kong and Macao. Thanks to efforts on both sides of the strait, there is a good prospect for ending the separation of the motherland and achieving the reunification of the motherland at an early date. The 1980's have written a glorious chapter in the history of our party and the Republic.

We entered the 1990's, bringing with us the tremendous success of the past and ready to tackle the problems accumulated over the years. The tasks facing us are extremely arduous. According to a strategy for developing the economy in three stages, we should once again double the gross national product by the end of this century. This is a crucial step in realizing our overall strategic goal of socialist modernization. The success or failure of this first step has a bearing on the fate of the Chinese people in the next century. It is essential to carry out the following two major tasks in order to realize our goals in the 1990's: 1) Maintaining stability, unity, and social order; and 2) ensuring sustained, stable, and coordinated growth of the economy by improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. Without a political situation of stability and unity and without a stable social environment, nothing can be done. Even our achievements attained in construction and reform will be lost. By the same token, if sustained, stable, and coordinated growth of the national economy cannot be ensured, factors of instability will increase and it will be hard for China to extricate itself from its economic predicament.

In order to ensure social stability, we must resolutely adhere to the four cardinal principles, carry out reforms, open to the outside world, and unswervingly wage struggles against bourgeois liberalization and "peaceful evolution." While the international hostile forces are now exerting even greater efforts to effect their strategy for "peaceful evolution" in socialist nations—and there are some twists and turns in developing the cause of socialism in the world—we must ensure social stability in a down-to-earth manner, strengthen ties between the party and the masses, and do an even better job in displaying the superiority of the socialist system. I believe that no matter how the international situation changes, our party and country will definitely be able to withstand any test. We should soberly realize that the hostile forces in the world will never abandon their plot of bringing about "peaceful evolution" and that our struggle will be protracted and complex. Our veteran comrades have spent a large portion of their lives in working hard for the cause of liberation, socialism, and

communism. They have battled storms and accumulated rich experience. They have become a strong force in handling contradictions of a complex nature and maintaining stability in the country. "Horses whinny in the manger when they hear the bugle call; veteran generals guarding the country know the situation." We must bring into full play the political superiority of the veteran comrades, use their rich political experience and art in waging struggles to educate and help the younger generation, join our efforts in maintaining a stable political situation, and carry out our work well.

Economic development is closely related to political stability. This year is the second year of implementing the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. It is a crucial year. Our 1990 tasks on the economics front can be achieved this year as long as we can reap a fairly good agricultural harvest, improve our economic structure, and raise our efficiency while persistently curbing total demand in the course of developing the national economy. By fulfilling the task of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform on time, we will have a solid foundation to fulfill the second-stage strategic target of once again doubling the gross national product in the 1990's. At the same time, we must also realize that we may face considerable difficulties in tackling economic issues because there are complex contradictions in promoting economic and social development. We need a process; therefore, we must fully realize the economic difficulties at present. At the same time, we must inspire our spirit, enhance our confidence, strive to forge ahead, unswervingly implement the resolutions adopted at the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and carry out our work well in all fields of endeavor. The party Central Committee hopes that all veteran comrades will, as always, support and do their work well, and join their efforts to advance the cause of the party.

The key to the successful completion of our tasks lies in successful party building which will turn our party into a genuinely unified and well-disciplined party with close contacts with the masses. Only by so doing can we ensure that our party will last forever. History has proved that it is exactly because our party has grown tougher with every setback that it is able to win the hearty support and confidence of the people of all nationalities in this nation. Now, on the whole, it is fair to say that our party enjoys strong fighting capabilities. However, the problems of impurity in thinking, organization, and work style within the party are also quite serious. We must have an overall assessment of both the domestic and international situations and face reality and the future from a Marxist stand. We must also develop a strong sense of responsibility and urgency in our efforts to mobilize and rely on the whole party to firmly grasp and strengthen the work of party building. Only by running our party strictly will we be able to raise its combat effectiveness on all fronts and turn it into a more forceful

pioneer group made up of the working class. The central authorities hope that the veteran comrades will help carry forward the party's glorious tradition and fine work style continuously with their exemplary deeds and pass them on to the next generation. It is also hoped that the veteran comrades will make new contributions to the party's work in stamping out corruption within the party, in establishing closer links with the people, and in safeguarding the party's high prestige among the masses. In the past, whether in good times or in bad times, our veteran comrades were always staunchly loyal to the party, willfully linking their fate with that of the party. Under the new circumstances, it is even more necessary for the veteran comrades to continue to carry forward their sense of responsibility for history and to devote their wisdom and experience to party building.

"Do not say good night to the mulberry and the elms, for the fiery clouds are still hanging in the sky." You, veteran comrades, who have dedicated your youth, blood, and strength to the construction of the socialist republic in its pioneering days, still have great potential and advantages. Most of you are still very healthy. There are many specialists among you. You can continue to make contributions in different ways. Party committees and government at all levels and relevant departments must cherish the role played by the veteran comrades and pay greater attention to the work concerning them. It is necessary to work hard to develop a good environment where the veteran comrades can not only live comfortably, but also continue to contribute to the undertakings of the party and the state. We must bring the whole party and the whole society to further promote and carry forward China's fine tradition of respecting the old so that all veteran comrades will be respected everywhere in our socialist motherland.

Comrades, the great undertaking of building socialism with Chinese characteristics calls for hard work by a few generations, for the burden is heavy and the road is long. We are convinced that with the wisdom and full support of the older generation of revolutionaries like Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who have set a good example by always practicing what they advocate and preach, with the old and new comrades working closely, and with the whole party and the people of different nationalities in the nation working hard with one heart and one mind, we can surely overcome all kinds of difficulties and continuously score new victories in socialist construction.

I wish you all a happy holiday and good health and longevity.

Jiang Zemin Tours Beijing Business District

*OW2701200790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1145 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[By Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Liu Zhengying (0491 2182 5391) and XINHUA reporter Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jan (XINHUA)—The crowds of people doing their New Year shopping at the Dongdan Food Market and the Dongan Market were pleasantly surprised this afternoon when they found Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, among them.

Comrade Jiang Zemin, who had just returned for an inspection tour of Shanxi Province, and Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong together toured the capital's Dongdan and Wangfujing business districts to extend greetings to the workers on duty on the holidays and to the large number of holiday shoppers. When the mini-van pulled over in front of the Dongdan Food Market, General Secretary Jiang Zemin immediately stepped out and walked into the main shopping hall. He elbowed his way from one counter to another, shaking hands with and extending New Year's greetings to the sales attendants. He also inquired about the prices and volume of sales of the goods displayed. The people started recognizing Jiang Zemin, whose forehead was full of sweat, and rushed to shake hands with him. Yuan Liben, secretary general of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, told the crowds: "General Secretary Jiang Zemin has come to see you all!" Jiang Zemin grinned and said: "I am accompanying Mayor Chen here to wish you a happy New Year!" The crowds applauded cheerfully, some calling aloud: "Happy Spring Festival, General Secretary."

Jiang Zemin and Chen Xitong managed to jostle to the counter where cans were being sold and chatted with the sales clerk.

"Do you argue with your customers?" Chen Xitong asked.

"When it is very busy, some sort of disagreement with the customers is unavoidable."

Jiang Zemin exhorted, smilingly: "We must try to be as nice as we can to customers."

Turning to a shopper, the general secretary asked: "Are the goods expensive now?"

"They are okay. The commodity prices are more stable now."

Comrade Jiang Zemin smiled and nodded as he listened to the shopper's reply.

When Jiang Zemin and Chen Xitong arrived at the Dongan Market, Yu Rong, general manager of the Beijing Dongan Group, rushed to meet them on hearing the news. Jiang Zemin asked him: "How is the situation in the Spring Festival markets?" Yu Rong answered jubilantly: "Goods are in ample supply and shoppers are streaming in. The sales are pretty good. The people are very happy, too." Jiang Zemin nodded, obviously satisfied, and said "good" several times.

At the silk and satin counter, Jiang Zemin asked the sales clerk: "Do you have lots of customers here?" The sales clerk replied: "Not too bad, but most of the Spring

Festival shoppers are here to buy foodstuffs." Jiang Zemin gave a piece of advice: "Make sure that the customers get good service." At the gold and silver ornaments counter, Chen Xitong asked: "Have sales returned to what they were before the turmoil?" The sales clerk said: "Sales now are better than before." Jiang Zemin said approvingly: "Good!"

The news "Here comes the general secretary!" travels fast and more and more people started to gather around. Jiang Zemin shook hands with the shoppers as he walked. By a counter selling women's goods, he had a conversation with a couple from the Beijing Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine. They told General Secretary Jiang Zemin that they are usually very busy and can only come to the store once in a while. Jiang Zemin said: "Now that you are on holiday and the lunar New Year is coming, you ought to buy more things to enjoy during the Spring Festival." The couple laughed and thanked the general secretary. Just a few steps away was a counter displaying a number of baggage carts. Jiang Zemin asked whether they were made domestically and how much each cost. After the sales clerk replied, he continued: "Over 50 yuan a cart. Do the customers find the carts expensive?" The sales clerk said: "No." Jiang Zemin smiled and said: "It is good, then."

Leaving behind a crowd of shoppers, the general secretary left Dongan Market. Before he got back into the mini-van, he shook hands with Yu Rong and said: "We cannot say New Year's greetings to each and every comrade today. So, please give our regards to all the workers here and wish them all a happy Spring Festival for us." The merry crowds once again applauded earnestly.

Jiang Zemin Writes Letter to Plant Workers

OW2901151090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0444 GMT 26 Jan 90

[Letter from General Secretary Jiang Zemin to staff members, workers, and comrades of Shijiazhuang Printing and Dyeing Plant No 2]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jan (XINHUA)—Staff members, workers, and comrades of Shijiazhuang Printing and Dyeing Plant No 2:

I was very pleased to receive your letter as the first Spring Festival of the 1990's approached. I wish to extend my New Year greetings to all staff members and workers and their families of your plant and to take this opportunity to extend my regards to the broad masses of staff members and workers on all fronts in the whole country on the occasion of the Spring Festival.

After reading your letter, I was gratified, moved, and inspired. In your letter, you said that you would work hard to be the main force in promoting production and construction, improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform as the country is faced with difficulties. You said that

you would help the country overcome difficulties and help enterprises solve problems. Your letter fully demonstrates the high sense of responsibility of the Chinese working class as the masters of the country and demonstrates that the working class and the party are closely linked. At present, it is especially necessary to advocate and carry forward this spirit.

Wholeheartedly relying on the working class and the broad masses is the source of our party's strength. The working class is our country's leading class, representing the advanced productive force. By relying on the working class and the broad masses, the party has achieved great victories in revolution and construction. Today, as we want to maintain social stability and fulfill the goal of quadrupling our GNP in implementing the three-step strategic plan for economic development [the first step is to double the GNP of 1980 and solve the problem of food and clothing for the people; the second step is to double the GNP again by the end of this century, thus enabling the people to lead a fairly comfortable life; and the third step is to reach the per capita GNP level of moderately developed countries by the middle of the next century], it is also necessary to rely on the working class and the broad masses. From a report in "RENMIN RIBAO" which introduced your plant, I once again see the noble character and great strength of the working class. You have pressed forward in the face of difficulties, struggled in unity, extricated yourself from a difficult position, and made significant achievements in promoting production and reform of your plant. There are many enterprises like yours in the country. This shows that so long as comrades of the whole party wholeheartedly rely on the working class and give full play to the initiative, enthusiasm, and creativity of the masses, there will be no difficulties which cannot be overcome. Our future is bright.

In your letter, you said: "Only under the leadership of the Communist Party can the people stand up and be liberated and live well." "The people will not be able to make revolution without the Communist Party." "Carrying out reform cannot be done without the Communist Party." These words express the unparalleled confidence of the broad masses of staff members and workers in the party and also show the historical heavy task entrusted to our party by the people of the whole country. We must effectively strengthen the close links between the party and people like flesh and blood, further do well our party building, serve the people wholeheartedly, and strive to do good job in setting things right in our country.

In the 1990's, we are faced with even more arduous tasks. There are still many difficulties on our advancing road, so we must work with concerted efforts. I hope that our country's working class will, in the course of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economy order and deepening the reform, continue to display their role as the main force and unite and lead other laboring people to struggle for the successful

accomplishment of the various tasks set by the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

I wish you happiness during the Spring Festival and great joy for your whole family!

[Signed] Jiang Zemin

[Dated] 25 January 1990

Jiang Zemin Inspects Datong Coal Mine

OW3001081090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0122 GMT 29 Jan 90

["Newsletter: The General Secretary Among the Miners" by XINHUA reporter Hui Jinyi (1920 6855 0034)]

[Text] Datong, 29 Jan (XINHUA)—"Comrade Jiang Zemin has come down the pit!"

"The general secretary has come to see us at the pit!"

On the morning of 19 January, miners working at the mine in Datong, the mining capital, were excited about passing on this good news to fellow miners.

The news spread to the workplace of the No 3 Coal Extracting Team at the Yungang Mine. Excitedly, the miners gathered to await the arrival of the general secretary. Miners switched on dozens of miners' lamps to light the path through which the general secretary was to travel.

Comrade Jiang Zemin walked to the miners with big strides. The miners greeted the general secretary with a thunderous applause.

"Hey, he looks just like us!" several miners were seen whispering to each other.

The Jiang Zemin who appeared before the miners was in a hard hat and blue miner's suit. He wore a white woolen scarf around his neck. He also had knee-length boots on. Coal dust covered his whole body and drops of sweat could be seen streaming down from his face.

Holding the big and rough hands of the miners, Jiang Zemin repeatedly said: "Comrades, you have been working hard. I want to wish you in advance a happy New Year!"

"General Secretary, how are you? Miners clustered around Jiang Zemin. They were really pleased with the visit of the general secretary.

Looking into the sincere faces of the miners, Jiang Zemin spoke with feeling: "Comrades, though you have been working for years in the pit without seeing the sunlight, you bring warmth and light to millions of people. I want to convey cordial greetings and heartfelt thanks to all of you on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. We want to thank you for your hard work and for your great contribution to our country!"

The remarks of the general secretary warmed the hearts of the miners. Another round of applause greeted the speech of Jiang Zemin. A miner raised his voice and said: "We thank you for the concern shown by the CPC Central Committee and by you, the general secretary. We take pride in our work."

Comrade Jiang Zemin arrived at the Yungang Mine on the morning of 19 January. He first rode a cage to reach a pit 160 meters underground. He then walked about 290 meters in a tunnel; the passage was wide at some points and narrow at another point; parts of the tunnel were well-lit, others were not. Arriving at the trolley yard of the pit, Jiang Zemin lowered his head to get on a mine cart with Shanxi party Secretary Li Ligong and the head of the mine, Wang Jiren. The cart moved with a loud noise in the tunnel.

After 2 kilometers' ride, the cart stopped in front of a steep slope. Jiang Zemin stepped out, climbed, step by step, a 14-meter high slope, and entered a dimly lit tunnel.

While walking in the tunnel, the head of the mine called on comrades beside him: "Take good care of Comrade Jiang Zemin."

Jiang Zemin smilingly said: "I used to work at a workshop. I can take good care of myself. Please go and attend to those comrades who have never been in a mine. Make sure everything is all right."

Jiang Zemin walked briskly in big strides. From time to time, somebody had to remind him: "Please slow down a bit so that others may catch up." After walking about 600 meters and arriving at the operating area, Jiang Zemin untied the scarf to wipe away the sweat. He began talking with the miners.

Taking a look at his surroundings, Jiang Zemin spoke to the miners: "Your working conditions are very harsh. You are productive workers. Your high sense of organization and discipline derives from work. You are workers with no 'freedom.' You should show concern for each other, cooperate, and coordinate with fellow miners, to build up a powerful force."

Jiang Zemin said: "It is right that we used to sing a song called 'We Working People Have Strength.' We have not sung this song for some time. We should sing this song and sing it loud. We need strength in carrying out socialist modernization construction."

Jiang Zemin walked and talked with workers 100 meters below the ground. When they passed through a hydraulic prop, miners said to Jiang Zemin: "China can produce this modern equipment. Jiang Zemin said repeatedly: "Good, good."

In the narrow tunnel, Jiang Zemin took a look here and there and said hello to the miners. Jiang Zemin had spent almost an hour down the mine. Someone told him it was time to leave. He said: "There is no hurry. I want to stay a little longer and talk with the workers."

The thunder of a cutting machine attracted the attention of Jiang Zemin. He stood beside the machine for some time. The mechanical parts of the machine were revolving very quickly; blocks of coal were poured onto the conveyor belt and moved unceasingly to the front. He held the hands of the worker who was operating the machine. He said: "Young man, shall we have a photo together?" The miners clustered around him. A reporter-photographer took a photo of them. The photo could serve as a beautiful memory for them.

Along the tunnel, three surprised miners watched Jiang Zemin approaching them with big strides. They were diffident in stepping forward to greet him. He walked toward them, shook hands, and talked with them. When he saw one of the miners had a smudge of coal dust on his face, Jiang Zemin gently wiped it off.

Jiang Zemin kept walking. There was a pool of water in front of him. He just stepped right into it. His boot creaked. When they were near a place to let cool air in, a miner reminded everyone to wipe off sweat to avoid catching cold. Jiang Zemin halted, untied the scarf, and wiped away sweat with it. A wet smudge left an imprint on the white scarf.

Two hours passed imperceptibly. Before leaving the pit, Jiang Zemin said in a loud voice to the miners: "I have the special feeling this time that you, comrade workers, including your leading cadres, have to work hard during holidays; you are unable to spend the New Year holiday with your family. Please be sure to convey my regards to your parents, wife, and children when you return home."

Party, Government Leaders Extend Greetings

OW2701190290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1833 GMT 27 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 27 (XINHUA)—In the first day of China's Lunar New Year of the Horse, Chinese Communist Party and Government leaders Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Song Ping and others visited villages, factories and other units, and extended Spring Festival greetings to workers, farmers, shop assistants, urban hygiene workers and armed policemen.

This afternoon, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders visited several farmers' homes in Dagao village in Beijing's eastern suburb, which has been named a model village in both production and the development of socialist culture since 1985. The village's per capita income last year amounted to 1,250 yuan, doubling the national average.

In 49-year-old Xing Shaoxi's home in an apartment building, Jiang and Xing sat side-by-side on a sofa, having a hearty chat. Jiang asked about Xing's income and living conditions. Then, the general secretary went to Wang Liang's home. Wang's elder brother died in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea (1950-1953).

Jiang extended Spring Festival greetings to Wang's mother and asked about her health. When he left the village, it was still snowing.

During the visit, Jiang said that due attention should be paid to agriculture, for feeding China's 11 billion people is still a big problem.

This morning, Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic, attended a party in Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, in celebration of the Spring Festival.

He extended festival greetings to the Shanghai people and wished them good health, success in work and happy family life.

Yang also urged them to do a better job this year.

This afternoon, Li Peng, premier of the State Council, and other leaders called on armed policemen guarding Tiananmen Square. On the occasion, he extended festival greetings to all the officers and soldiers of the people's armed police throughout the country.

He said the armed police must first of all be politically qualified, loyal to the party and the people, and must absolutely obey the command of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission. He urged them to intensify training, raise their competence and arm themselves with modern equipment so as to deal with the complexities in the new situation and make new contributions to defending the people and the socialist motherland.

The premier also visited dormitories of armed policemen and asked about their work and life.

Then, he came to Tiananmen Square to see the armed policemen guarding the national flag. The premier also shook hands with people touring the square and exchanged greetings with them.

After leaving the square, Premier Li Peng visited the Beijing Coking Plant and the No 1 Heat and Power Plant to see workers on duty and thanked them for their hard work.

In south China's Guangzhou City, Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and local leaders went to the Guangzhou Petrochemical Works, the port of Huangpu and an overpass at Zhongshan Road today to see workers and armed policemen on duty and extended festival greetings to them.

He urged them to make greater contributions to the country in the new year.

Yao Yilin, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, went to see staffers at the Xidan Vegetable Market on a busy shopping center in Beijing.

Market Manager Liu Yanming told the vice premier that the shop has prepared ample supply of goods and daily sales value averaged 500,000 yuan with the highest 600,000 yuan.

Hearing that many shop assistants work as long as 12 hours a day during the Spring Festival period, Yao showed great sympathy, saying he had served as a salesman for two weeks in 1956.

Yao wrote an inscription for the market, which reads "Serving the people and being a link between the party and government on the one hand and the broad masses of people on the other."

Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, went to a garbage shipping center and extended greetings to workers this afternoon.

At the center, Song firmly grasped the hands of Shi Chunli, son of a model manure collector who died years ago and said "Happy New Year" to the young man.

In return, Shi said that the younger generation of sanitation workers are determined to work even better in the 1990s.

Song shook hands with workers at work, telling them that they had made great contributions to the capital and the party and the people thanked them heartily.

Song also visited workers who are working at the construction sites of the Asian Games today.

Yang Shangkun Visits Shanghai Emporium

*OW2701203090 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin
1100 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video shows Yang Shangkun, followed by Zhu Rongji and many others, touring the (Hualian) Emporium in Shanghai] Last night, on the eve of the first Spring Festival of the 1990's, Yang Shangkun, state president and first vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, visited the (Hualian) Emporium in Shanghai to see for himself the market supply situation.

When President Yang Shangkun, accompanied by Zhu Rongji, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and mayor, and Deputy Secretaries Huang Ju and Wu Bangguo, arrived at the emporium, shoppers were busy browsing and buying goods. Upon seeing President Yang, they greeted him with warm applause. Grinning from ear to ear, President Yang wished them all a happy new year.

(Zhang Dafu), general manager of the emporium, told President Yang that the emporium attracts 200,000 customers daily and generates a daily turnover of 1.8 million yuan.

While walking through the emporium, President Yang said: Shanghai's garments and woolen sweaters are new in design and very popular. Yang Shangkun told the emporium's leadership: You must do a good job in supplying the goods that the people need.

Song Jian Visits Weifang City Workers

SK2901050790 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jan 90

[Text] As soon as the Year of the Horse began, the weather in Weifang became very warm. On the second day of the lunar year, despite the drizzle, two medium-sized cars were moving towards the Weifang Power Plant along the (Weisi) highway. Accompanied by Gao Changli, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, and vice provincial governor, and Yu Chao, secretary of the Weifang City party committee, and Mayor Shao Guifang, Song Jian, state councillor and minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, visited workers who persisted in working on festive days and extended Spring Festival greetings to them.

After listening to a briefing given by (Liu Binheng), director of the Weifang Power Plant, Song Jian went directly to the generator workshop and the operational workshop of the electric power sub-plant to shake hands with plant workers one by one. He said: You have persisted in working on the festive days and have lighted the urban and rural areas and brought happiness to thousands and thousands of households with your hard work. Let me extend cordial regards to you comrades on behalf of the State Council. He continued: Power is the lifeblood of the national economy. The power work in which you have engaged is very glorious work and is what the production, living, and happiness of tens of millions of people depend on.

Comrade Song Jian clasped the hands of veteran worker (Shi Rongchang) and said repeatedly: You have been working hard. Thank you very much. A young worker standing beside them said: It is you leaders who have been working hard. On the morning of the first day of the first lunar month, we saw you on the screen from a relay of the Spring Festival group meeting carried by the central television station. Who knows that you have hurried to our Weifang the same night and visited us without taking a rest? We want to extend Spring Festival greetings to you leading comrade.

Song Jian said: Let us rally together and work hard to overcome difficulties during the beginning of the 1990's. The situation of our country will become better and better.

On hearing Comrade Song Jian's encouraging words, all workers clapped their hands to show their happiness.

Song Jian and other leading comrades also visited workers and staff members working at the cellophane plant which is located in the northern suburban area of Weifang City and inquired in detail about their living

arrangements for the festive days, their wages, and their housing conditions. This made the workers have a warm feeling in their hearts.

Yang Baibing, CYL Leaders Discuss Lei Feng

OW2601213190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1437 GMT 25 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jan (XINHUA)—Song Defu, first secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League [CYL] Central Committee, and others went to the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] this morning to discuss with Comrades Yang Baibing, Zhou Wenyuan, and Yu Yongbo ways to launch activities among PLA units and among the CYL members in the country designed to make them learn from Lei Feng.

The leading comrades of the General Political Department showed great interest in the CYL organization and youth work. They praised the CYL for whipping up an upsurge in learning from Lei Feng since the beginning of this year. They urged the CYL Central Committee to do an even better job in organizing CYL members and nonmember youths to launch in-depth activities to learn from Lei Feng. They urged the CYL Central Committee to launch the activities vigorously and in a down-to-earth manner, to carry forward the fine traditions, to pay attention to reality, to create new forms and add new elements, to conduct the ideological-political work profoundly and meticulously, and to unite and guide the vast numbers of youths to contribute to stabilizing the general situation and building socialism.

The CYL responsible comrades briefed the leaders of the General Political Department on the CYL's main tasks and its future plan with regard to the activities to learn from Lei Feng. They stressed that in the 1990's, the CYL must seize the main theme of "learning from Lei Feng's spirit and becoming citizens with ideals, morality, knowledge, and physical strength" in the activities to learn from Lei Feng. They pledged to learn from the PLA, deepen the activities in a down-to-earth manner and on a long-term basis among all CYL members and nonmember youths in order to bring up more qualified successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and in order to live up to the wishes of the party and the people.

Li Ximing Honors Police for Quelling 'Rebellion'

OW2601213990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1423 GMT 25 Jan 90

[By reporter Huang Zhimin (7806 2535 2404) and reporter trainee Zhang Shuguang (1728 2562 0342)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jan (XINHUA)—The Beijing Municipal Party Committee and Government held a meeting this afternoon to salute the armed police force and officers and men of the public security police. At the meeting, Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of

the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee, and other leading comrades presented representatives of the armed police force and public security police with souvenirs, including badges bearing the characters "Souvenir for Quelling Counterrevolutionary Rebellion."

Li Ximing spoke highly of the immortal meritorious deeds performed by the armed police force and public security police in Beijing when checking the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion at the turn of spring and summer last year. He said: Last year, when the counterrevolutionary rebellion occurred in Beijing, the armed police force and the public security police in Beijing took a firm and clear-cut stand and firmly carried out the policy decision of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, displaying a high degree of political consciousness and a strong sense of organization and discipline. Practical struggle has proved that the armed police force and public security police are worthy of being called guardians of the people and guardians of the capital. They are staunch defenders of the socialist cause and a contingent which the party and people can fully trust and characterized by political consciousness and fighting power.

Li Ximing said: Last year's turmoil and rebellion have made us deeply aware that a stable situation must exist if we are to build a strong modern socialist country. To maintain social stability, we must persist in the people's democratic dictatorship and we cannot do without the people's army, the armed police force, the public security police, and the national security organs.

Zhejiang Governor Meets Visiting Shanxi Governor

OW2101113190 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 6 Jan 90 p 1

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Shanxi Provincial People's Government, bringing with it the profound sentiments of friendship of the 27 million people of Shanxi Province, arrived in Zhejiang yesterday for a visit. Governor Shen Zulun; Wu Mindang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; and Vice Governor Cai Songyue met with Shanxi Governor Wang Senhao and his entourage. [passage omitted]

Governor Shen Zulun told Governor Wang Senhao: For a long time the people of Shanxi Province have supported economic construction in Zhejiang Province, and the people of Zhejiang Province deeply appreciate it. Zhejiang is short of energy and raw materials, which are plentiful in Shanxi. We are ready to further expand cooperation with Shanxi and provide it with any technology it needs. In the future, we should continue to expand our exchange and cooperation.

Shanxi Governor Wang Senhao said: The people of Shanxi Province will never forget the tremendous support given by the people of Zhejiang Province. Shanxi is rich in resources but it needs Zhejiang's technology for the development of its light, textile, garment, and food

industries. So long as the two provinces cooperate with one another in funds, technology, and personnel, friendly cooperation between the provinces will certainly be able to be developed continuously.

It has been learned that during its stay in Zhejiang, the Shanxi Provincial Government delegation will also visit Shaoxing, Ningbo, Zhoushan, and Wenzhou cities.

Provincial Leaders Visit Units During Festival

OW2901132990 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2230 GMT 28 Jan 90

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] When people around the country are joyfully celebrating the first Spring Festival in the 1990's, leaders of various localities have gone into grassroots units to extend festive greetings to the staff members and workers standing fast at the forefront of various production fields.

Yang Rudai, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee, came to the Chengdu Iron and Steel Plant and the Sichuan General Chemical Works to extend greetings to the workers holding fast to their production posts on the festival on lunar New Year's Day. At Sichuan General Chemical Works, after asking the workers about their families and their living and working conditions, Yang Rudai said he would like to know if they had any demands and suggestions. A worker named Chen Mingqing said: If you ask our demands and suggestions, we can summarize them in one word—stability. First, we hope that policy will not change. Second, we hope that our society is stable and there will be no disturbance. Yang Rudai said with a smile: What you have in mind and said is entirely in line with the thinking and action of the central authorities. Only when there is political and social stability and when our production is kept stable, can our national economy thrive, our country prosper, and our people live a peaceful life.

Lu Rongjing, secretary of the Anhui provincial party committee, who was a mine party committee secretary in the 1950's, came to the Baishan Coal Mine of the Northern Anhui Mining Bureau on lunar New Year's Day. He put on overalls, boots, and a cap lamp and mounted the sinking platform, his face beaming with joy. He said in delight: I am an old miner. I really longed to go down the mineshaft again after I have not done so for such a long time. As soon as the sinking platform came down, he entered a mine pit through a small entrance. There he grasped both hands of a miner on duty, as if he had met with an old friend, and said: Happy New Year. Happy New Year. I have come to extend the New Year's greetings to you!

On the morning of lunar New Year's Day, Henan Governor Cheng Weigao led responsible persons of the provincial departments concerned to extend the New

Year's greetings to peasants in rural areas of northern Henan. Cheng Weigao carefully looked through the cadre service cards kept in peasant houses at (Xiaoying) Village of (Huaifeng) Township in Xiuwu County. The cards recorded the good services rendered by the cadres to the peasants in accordance with the requirements of the two-way contract responsibility system. He said: All our village cadres should fulfill the requirements of the two-way contract responsibility system as the cadres of (Xiaoying) Village did. This will enhance the peasants' affectionate feeling toward the party and the government.

Li Zemin, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee; Shang Jingcai, chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Lu Wenke, mayor of Hangzhou City; and other comrades took a bus to the Hangzhou Iron and Steel Plant, the Hangzhou Glass Works, and the Banshan Power Plant to extend the New Year's greetings to the broad masses of staff members and workers early in the morning of lunar New Year's Day despite a thick fog and drizzling rain.

Qiao Shi Spends Lunar New Year in Guangzhou

HK2901145290 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Jan 90

[Excerpts] According to NANFANG RIBAO, on the morning of the first day of the Lunar New Year Festival, Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, visited a workshop of the Guangzhou Petrochemical Plant and a number of traffic police posts in Guangzhou to extend holiday greetings to the cadres, staff and workers, and traffic policemen standing fast at their respective posts during the Lunar New Year Festival period. [passage omitted]

Accompanied by Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, Wang Zongchun, member of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, and Zhu Senlin, secretary of Guangzhou City's CPC Committee, and some other leading comrades of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City, Comrade Qiao Shi arrived at the Guangzhou Petrochemical Plant and extended holiday greetings to the workers, technicians, and cadres standing fast at their respective posts during the Lunar New Year Festival period.

Comrade Qiao Shi also visited a number of other units in Guangzhou and extended holiday greetings to the staff and workers working there. [passage omitted]

RENMIN RIBAO Views Legal System

HK2401133090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 90 p 6

[Article by Wu Shuchen (2976 2885 5256): "The Characteristics of the Chinese Legal System and Its Value"]

[Text] Two points should be made clear in summing up the characteristics of the Chinese legal system: The "characteristics" refer to those unique in the Chinese legal system and not shared by other legal systems. Secondly, the characteristics are inducted from the general spirit and macro-features of Chinese legal practice. According to the above two points, I find two main features in the Chinese legal system: Its ethical character and "synthesized" structure.

The fundamental spirit in the thousands of years of legal practice, from Xi Zhou to the Ming and Qing Dynasties, was its ethical spirit. Although it was disrupted in the Warring Periods, by the "Legalist Thought" in the Qin Dynasty, and the invasion of the central Chinese region by nomadic minority nationalities in the late periods of feudal society, the ethical spirit has never been severed.

The influences of the ethical spirit on legal practice were shown chiefly in the following aspects: One, the particularistic gradational character of law. The intellectual form of the ethical spirit was "rites," whose most distinguishing features were the differentiation of relationships: "Being close to your kin, respecting those who are superior, showing deference to those older than you, and observing the difference between men and women." In Xi Zhou and Chun Qiu historical periods, the rites acquired the nature of customary law, and by that time were called "rituals." In the feudal society periods the rituals were constantly codified and, without a specifically defined legal system, the Confucian classics became the supreme source for the creation of a system of law based on the precedents of proper cases. Second, the mercilessness of the penal code. Behavior seriously violating ethical norms was deemed as extremely malicious and a sentence, written in red ink, of "contradicting the cosmic law" would be passed on the perpetrator. In such a case even when the sentence decreed the execution of the entire kin group of the perpetrator, or even when he was put to death in the most gruesome way, there would be no sympathy for the perpetrator. Third, the judicial humane spirit. The human spirit was shown in the "tolerance" given to minor crimes, for instance the exercise of caution and great consideration taken in passing sentences (trial in autumn, intensive trials, and re-trials by central government), attention to education (to do away with the necessity of penalty by moral exhortation and educating the convicted before he was punished), reprieve, redeeming actions by perpetrators and fulfilling filial duty as compensation for a crime, while being put on criminal record, and so on. On the surface, the human spirit was intended to show mercy of the "parent officials" to "the citizens," while in reality it served the purpose of maintaining peace and order by alleviating class contradictions. As a cultural tradition its origins can be traced to kinship consciousness. The humane spirit had not only served as a lubricant mitigating the harshness and particularistic character of the law and thereby annulling some of its negative effects, but had also acted objectively as a cultural lever advancing Chinese law from a barbarian to a civilized stage.

The "synthesized" character of Chinese law went through a long formative period. Roughly, the first stage was the Xi Zhou's "case law" system—"arbitration in reference to precedents and an absence of penalty" ("Zuo Zhuan," The Sixth Year of Zhao Gong). This was the legal product of a kinship-based aristocratic polity. Then came the "written law" system exhibited in the "general uniform law" in the Warring Period and Qin Dynasty. "All affairs, be they petty or serious, were subject to the final arbitration of law" ("Historical Records, The Imperial Account of Shi Huang"). This was the product of an all-powerful absolutist political structure. If we say the "case law" system in Xi Zhou and Chun Qiu historical periods created a batch of judges versed in logic and enacting laws, then the "written law" system in the Warring Period and Qin Dynasty had trained a group of law-executing officials with wide knowledge, good at exercising the laws. The third period came after Xi Han Dynasty. Every dynasty following Xi Han compiled written laws which absorbed previous, various systems of laws which focused on penal codes. Under special situation, when there was great social change, wherein, with a quicker social rhythm, the written law was no longer suitable for the time, the dynasties would take up the task of enacting new laws or employing proper precedents in judging cases, in order to provide guidance to the judiciary activities under the new situation. The practice of "ruling in accordance with 'Chun Qiu' classic" initiated by Dong Zhongshu in the early periods of Xi Han Dynasty, should be viewed as a Han version of the ancient case law system, and a bold experiment in the creation of a new legal form; rather than the first judiciary employment of a Confucian classic. Thereafter numerous ruling references, precedents, statutes, settlements, cases and so on testified to the strong vital power of the case law system. The law of Yuan Dynasty even codified written law and case law into one code. In modern periods, the Grand Council of Beiyang Government, under the protection of judiciary independence, was well-known for its judicial employment of proper cases in ruling. During the Kuomintang period case law existed side by side with interpretive laws and the corpus of different branches of written laws. Therefore "synthesized" laws mean not only the coexistence of written and case laws, but also the interdependence and interaction of the two. Here the process was first the "maturation" of cases, which were raised to statutes through legislation. Thus the stability of written law and the flexibility of case law were combined, while the typical "retarded response" of the former and the assorted and varied nature of the latter were avoided and overcome.

The ethical character of Chinese legal system has now been consigned to the "historical museum" as part of human cultural heritage. But its rational core is still worthy of our reference. The ethical norms in the system were not of "one-way" but "dual-way." For instance, the benevolent father and filial son, the duty of a husband and the obedience of a wife, a friendly elder brother and a respectful younger brother—all of this was conditional

on each other. A person's rights corresponded with his obligations. This was the spirit described by Confucius as "ren." The "Exposition on Words and Phrases" says: "The character of 'ren' is made up of the characters of 'people' and 'two'," which describes the nature of this relationship. If the European medieval humanism discovered the existence of human beings through God, then we can say the Confucius's "ren" discovered one's own existence through, as it were, the pupils of another person. "Ren" is not self-interest oriented; it is altruistic and has the dedicative spirit of "gaining righteousness through foregoing one's life or killing oneself to secure 'ren'." This is quite different from Western "individualism" which asserts that "individuals are the end and carry the supreme value; society is but a means related to this end." ("Encyclopedia Britannica," Volume 3, Page 406) "Ren" also requests rulers to set standards by personal examples, treat people kindly and protect materials, and raise the people's moral consciousness through education and edification, with the result that social contradictions can be eased and social order maintained. This concept is not without reasonable elements.

The inherent "synthesized" structure in the Chinese legal system was a demonstration of the internal regularity of the thousands of years of human legal practice. It represents the crystal of wisdom of thousands of years of legal practice of Chinese people, and marks the common trend of development of world's legal cultures. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the two great Western legal systems (the continental written law system, and British and American case law system) have been converging. The countries practicing the continental legal system have in reality recognized the legal value of the case law system, while those of the British and American legal system have attached increasing importance to the case law practice, and the result of this converging trend is the appearance of the "synthesized law" which combines the written law and case law systems. The rudimentary form of such a scientific legal structure had already appeared in Han Dynasty. Today, to strengthen the building of the socialist legal structure, we should learn from the brilliant ancient legal heritage and consciously improve the "synthesized" model. We are happy to see that, from the cases contained in the recently released "The Bulletin of the Supreme People's Court," a new mechanism to create and employ proper cases [chuang zhi he shi yong pan li 0482 0455 0735 6624 3938 0445 0173] is in the making.

Commentator Writes on Cultural Life

HK3001103690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
22 Jan 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Further Enrich the Cultural Life of the Masses"]

[Text] The first Spring Festival in the 1990's is coming shortly. To ensure the broad masses of cadres and people enjoy a joyous Spring Festival, leaders at all levels and

departments responsible for cultural activities, and propagation and mass work should energetically carry out healthy, varied and colorful cultural activities to enrich the cultural life of the masses. This is an important job ahead of us.

As for the work concerning the cultural life of the masses, we will continue to "wipe out pornography," while enriching the cultural life. In recent months, with the positive and vigorous support of the people of the entire country, we have reaped very good results in our struggle to "wipe out pornography" and to weed out the "six evils." The feudal and capitalist cultural dregs and spiritual scum have been cleaned up, and the cultural market has taken on an obvious new look. We should make persistent and thorough efforts to carry on with this struggle. "Wiping out pornography" is aimed at killing the poisonous weed so that flowers of all sorts can blossom in a riot of color. The urgent task before us is to allow more healthy spiritual products and varied and colorful cultural activities to take hold in the cultural life of the masses. This is a practical and radical solution to "the pornographic poison." If we fail to follow up on this task, the decadent stuff that we once wiped out will revive and stage a comeback. Leaders at all levels and comrades from departments responsible for propagation and cultural work must know that this problem is very important and urgent. They should consciously take up this heavy task.

At present, what our country and our nationality badly need is the stability of environments and the boosting of morale. In these two respects, cultural activities play a role that cannot be replaced. We cannot stabilize the political, economic and social situations without stabilizing the sentiments of the masses. We must make people calm, content and happy. To this end, we must not only strengthen and improve our ideological and political work and resolve the difficulties in the material life of the masses; but also vigorously carry out varied and colorful cultural activities and activate the cultural life of the masses by all means. Only in so doing, can the masses be made happy and content spiritually; can we bring in a peaceful and harmonious social atmosphere; and can the morale of the masses be boosted in such a way that they devote themselves to various undertakings for socialist construction, to the improvement and rectification program, and to deepening the reform.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, cultural activities of the masses have been developing prosperously with notable results and are welcome by the masses. Nonetheless, the cultural life has not kept pace with the overall economic development, reform, and opening up; nor with the growing spiritual demands of the masses. We should use people's high sense of responsibility for history and society to strive for the better prosperity of this undertaking.

To enrich the cultural life of the masses, it is essential that leaders at all levels attach importance to this work.

Bearing in mind that we should improve our understanding of it, we should put this work on our agenda as an important item. Departments responsible for propagation, cultural activities, and mass work must function as a guide and as the backbone, while we will mobilize and coordinate all forces of society so that they will become concerned, share responsibilities, work together, and do several practical things in a down-to-earth manner.

Cultural activities should adhere to the direction of "serving the people and socialism." Leading central authority comrades said recently: In our cultural activities, we should vigorously carry forward the five spirits advocated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, namely, the revolutionary spirit and doing one's best; strictly observing discipline and self-sacrifice; impartiality and putting others first; beating all enemies and overcoming all difficulties; sticking to revolutionary optimism and striving for victories by overcoming all difficulties with the result that the people will be encouraged to go ahead in face of difficulties. Under the new situation, this is the spirit of the times that should be reflected by cultural activities. Disseminating these spirits is the mission of all theoretical and ideological work. As far as literature and art are concerned, we should be happy with what we teach and properly integrate ideology and entertainment. To make cultural activities really varied, colorful and attractive, we must make some efforts. Leaders at all levels, departments responsible for literature and art, and all literary and artistic groups should stress and encourage creation, bring into play the initiative and creativity of literary and artistic workers, encourage and organize them to write good books, make good performances, and arrange good programs and activities so that the masses will be nurtured by beauty and enjoy it.

The party and the masses are concerned with properly carrying out recreational activities during the Spring Festival. Now we should concentrate our attention on making preparations for the activities during the Spring Festival. Moreover, we hope that leaders at all levels and the relevant departments will make it their good beginning to properly carry out the cultural activities during the Spring Festival, that in the 1990's they will continue to stick to the implementation of the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and weeding through the old to bring forth the new, and that the initiative of the state, collectives and individuals can be brought into play to open up a way for the new prosperity of the cultural life of the masses.

Article Views Status of Armed Police

HK2901093090 Hong Kong TANG TAI in Chinese
No 9, 20 Jan 90 pp 10, 41

[Article by Nan Chien (0589 0494): "The Present Situation of the Armed Police Force After the 'June 4' Incident"]

[Text] The martial law enforced in some parts of Beijing has been lifted. However, before it was lifted, the CPC

had redesignated more than 20,000 martial law troops into "special armed police," which became another kind of "people's armed police." Moreover, as Yuan Mu has admitted, after the martial law was lifted, the number of troops stationed in Beijing was not reduced, they were only sent to the outer suburbs. Therefore, although it appears that martial law has been lifted, the authorities are still very nervous about the situation. Recently, the CPC has issued a document demanding various localities to strengthen "the building of armed police." Thus, the extension of the armed police has become a pressing task on the mainland. In this article, we would like to tell our readers something about the tasks and the current situation of the armed police.

The People's Armed Police Force (called Armed Police for short) is a unit under the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]. In the 1950's, it was called the "Public Security Army" instead of "Armed Police" and was under the leadership of the "Ministry of Public Security" of the CPC. What are the tasks for the "Armed Police" at present? What are the characteristics of the "Armed Police?" How has it been developed? How many policeman does it have and how about their establishments and quality?

(1) The Development of the Armed Police

As early as the 1950's, people could see some soldiers in green army jackets and blue trousers, with a "shield-shape patch" on their left arm and two "red lines" on both sides of their trousers. They were called the "Public Security Army," and were directly under the leadership of the "Ministry of Public Security." During the Cultural Revolution, instead of being further expanded, this army disappeared quietly...

After Deng Xiaoping rose to power in 1979, in view of the fact that the Army establishment was too large, that public security in the cities was worsening day by day while the number of criminal offenders was increasing rapidly, keeping local public security organs constantly on the run, and that although some "joint security groups" and "supervision corps" had been established in the cities, they still could not deal with the situation, the Armed Police Force was established with the approval of the National People's Congress. The former "Public Security Army" was abolished, and the new establishment was called the PLA People's Armed Police Force and was directly under the National Defense Ministry. The "Ministry of Public Security" was no longer the ministry leading this unit.

(2) The Organizational System of the Current Armed Police

The headquarters of the Armed Police is established in Beijing. But since it is a military organ, it does not have a specific name plate exposed in the open area like the "Ministry of Public Security" and "Ministry of State

Security." In various provincial capitals and municipalities, there are "Armed Police corps" (such as the Guangdong Provincial Armed Police Corps), and in various cities directly under the provincial authorities, there are "Armed Police detachments," under which are the "Armed Police squadrons," corresponding to an army "company." Under the "squadron," there are "platoons," "squads," and "groups." Each squadron has about 200 personnel, including odd-job personnel. The "detachment" corresponds with a regiment, and the "corps" is equal to a division. There is no "army corps" in the Armed Police Force. The "headquarters of the Armed Police" is in Beijing. In each province, there are at least two "divisions." The number of "divisions" is determined by the concrete "targets" and "tasks" of various provinces. For example, more Armed Police are needed by Beijing, Tianjin, Jiangsu, Guangdong, Hainan, Sichuan, and Shenyang, where there are more military and heavy industries.

Each Armed Police "detachment" has 12 squadrons or about 2,700 to 3,000 personnel, including those in the directly subordinate organs. China has 29 provinces and municipalities (not including Taiwan). In some provinces and municipalities, there are more than 2 divisions of Armed Police. Some even have 4 to 5 divisions! In the capital cities of all prefectures, for example, Guangdong's Jiangmen and Zhanjiang, there are also stationed Armed Police. In Beijing, three divisions are still not enough. After some martial law enforcement troops have been redesignated into Armed Police, it is estimated that the municipality has now five divisions of armed police forces.

Before 1979, the "8341 unit" under the central "guards bureau" in Beijing also belonged to the "Public Security Army." It was then merged into the "Armed Police" forces after 1980 and the "code designation" was also changed.

(3) The Tasks of Armed Police

1. To guard various central departments and organs and the government offices, public security bureaus, procuratorates, courts, judicial organs, lockups, prisons, and reform-through-labor farms of various provinces and cities.
2. To guard important and large bridges and tunnels of various provinces and cities.
3. To guard the workshops, gates, and warehouses of various national defense industrial enterprises.
4. To guard various stations, airports, seaports, forts, and railways.
5. To guard territorial borders, check points, and customs.
6. To guard territorial waters and catch smugglers and the fugitives.
7. To guard nuclear test zones and nuclear weapon tunnel launching areas.
8. Whenever there are "riots" in any provinces and cities, they must help local public security bureaus and land forces to suppress the "rioters."

Of the eight tasks listed above, the third is the most important, and there are usually more Armed Police to carry out this task. For guarding prisons, reform-through-labor farms, and lockups, a "squadron" of Armed Police is enough. Since the June 4 Incident, the task of preventing a riot has become more important.

(4) The Quality of Armed Police

As the Armed Police forces are entirely aimed at dealing with the people, they are all equipped with light weapons, such as pistols, submachine guns, machine guns, bazookas, and flamethrowers.

In the 1950's, the "Public Security Army" was well disciplined and was law-abiding. They observed the "three major disciplines and eight points for attention" comparatively well. But now, the Armed Police are not doing so well, and their morale is low.

1. They are pessimistic about their future. After serving in the Armed Police for 3 years, they will become common people without jobs. For this reason, many of them are not keeping their minds on their current posts.
2. Graft and bribery—such crimes are often committed by the Armed Police who are on duty on the sea and in border areas. In order to escape arrest and "confiscation" of their goods, the smugglers often give bribes, such as pearls and cash, to the Armed Police. (The Armed Police take the bribes so that they can use them as their capital for doing business after being demobilized.)
3. They are perplexed by their marriage problems. Most girls do not want to marry soldiers, thinking they are just some "good-for-nothings." This makes both the officers and men quite uneasy.
4. When they have time, they would stay in barracks, reading violent and pornographic novels and journals. In the evening, they usually watch television rather than take part in political study. Most soldiers were "middle school students" before joining the Army, and they are not used to strict discipline. The officers feel it is very difficult to carry out political and ideological education among them. They only wish to send them back home after the 3 years' service.
5. The phenomenon of divulging secrets seriously exists.

Military

PLA Leaders Extend New Year Greetings

OW2801082090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1451 GMT 27 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jan (XINHUA)—As the Year of the Snake ends and people greet the new year and bid farewell to the old, leading comrades of various major People's Liberation Army [PLA] departments and units have gone to the basic PLA units to jubilantly celebrate the lunar New Year with the cadres and fighters.

Over the past several days, leading comrades in the Beijing, Shenyang, Jinan, Nanjing, Guangzhou, Chengdu and Lanzhou Military Districts and in the

Navy and Air Force have visited various basic units to convey the greetings of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission and to inspire the desire of the broad masses of officers and men for a strong army and a stable nation. Standing Committee members of the party committee of the Jinan Military District visited military barracks, mess halls, and offices to check on the living conditions and cultural activities of the soldiers during the lunar New Year holidays. They inquired about the soldiers' health and visited one squadron after another. The generals and the rank-and-file soldiers exchanged Spring Festival greetings and jointly wished for solid unity and tremendous success in the Year of the Horse. Leading comrades of the Shenyang Military District braved a record low temperature of 27 to 28 degrees below zero to visit various logistics units, military subcommands, reserve units, warehouses, communications and cultural centers to extend their greetings to the cadres and fighters firmly guarding their posts, and to the families of these soldiers. Wherever they went, they showed concern for the holiday cultural activities and meals. They even asked about the room temperature in the barracks. During the holidays, the leading comrades of the Nanjing Military District went to the basic units to listen to suggestions from the basic level and help soldiers solve their problems. It was reported that by the eve of the Spring Festival, leading comrades of the military district had solved nearly 100 problems for the troops. The slogan "Generals and colonels going to the basic units and rank-and-file soldiers of basic units visiting higher level units" prevails among the leading comrades at and above the divisional level and among various leading military organs.

On the eve of the Spring Festival, the political commissar, General Wan Haifeng, and the Political Department director, Major General Shao Nong, of the Chengdu Military District visited a battalion of an artillery division in a hilly area of Yunnan. They joined the officers and men of the 8th Company, which was granted the title "Heroic Artillery Company During the Laoshan Campaign" by the Central Military Commission at a lunar New Year's eve dinner. The generals and rank-and-file soldiers made dumplings together while exchanging greetings. They celebrated a happy Spring Festival together.

Along the western border, the leading comrades of the Xinjiang Military District braved heavy snow to visit soldiers' barracks and mess halls. They asked about the soldiers' health. When they found problems, they took immediate action to help solve them.

On the eve of the lunar New Year, just as they returned to their offices from the basic-level units, they called the officers and men at the various sentry posts along the 6,000-kilometer-long border at the far western side of the frontier to extend warm holiday greetings to the officers and men guarding the posts.

Report Views Military Training in 1990*HK2901124090 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
9 Jan 90 p 1*

[Report by Gu Boliang (7357 0130 5328): "Document Issued a Few Days Ago by PLA General Staff Headquarters Outlines Guideline and Tasks for Military Training in 1990"]

[Text] "In 1990, it is necessary to further implement the established policies and principles of the Central Military Commission for military training, build up a solid foundation, strengthen the combined arms units, and ensure a high quality of training." This is the guiding ideology and main task put forth by a relevant document issued by the People's Liberation Army [PLA] General Staff Headquarters a few days ago for the Army's military training in the new year.

The General Staff Headquarters held that last year, by conscientiously implementing the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission and adhering to the set standards for the Army's fighting capacity, the Army had increased their understanding of the importance of military training. The Army units at all levels had taken a more active attitude toward military training, and the laws and regulations for military training were further improved and perfected. All this played a positive role in enhancing the quality of troops.

When making arrangements for the military training in the new year, the General Staff Headquarters emphasized that it is necessary to resolutely take military training as the central task so that the Army's ability to perform its fundamental functions can be enhanced. Military training is a basic channel for enhancing the Army's fighting capacity in peacetime. Taking it as the central task is an important guiding policy for our army building. The whole Army must resolutely implement this policy. Under the situation that new changes have taken place in the class struggles both at home and abroad, in order to maintain a high degree of centralism and unity, effectively perform the fundamental functions of safeguarding national security and protecting social stability, and ensure the fulfillment of various tasks assigned by the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, the Army must have a powerful fighting capacity. Therefore, the whole Army must get a clearer understanding of the situation and take military training as the central task.

The General Staff Headquarters also emphasized that under the situation that the Army's tasks are very heavy, the key to taking military training as the central task lies in the correct handling of relationships between military training and other work by the leaders at all levels so that a situation can be created under which all departments and all levels are making concerted efforts to grasp training in order to increase the Army's fighting capacity. Army units at all levels must arrange all their work around military training. The main officers must concentrate their strength on military training. When

appraising the work of a unit or an individual, it is necessary to take military training as an important yardstick. In short, all units must work out concrete measures in light of their realities to ensure the fulfillment of their annual training tasks.

The General Staff Headquarters requires all units to further strengthen basic training this year and promote the harmonious development of military training at various levels. They must strictly follow the general scheme for training and firmly grasp this work at various levels so that the general fighting capacity of the Army as a whole can be strengthened. At present, they must further strengthen basic training and promote the harmonious development of military training at all levels with the emphasis on some major units. First, it is necessary to strengthen individual training. Second, it is necessary to attach importance to the training of combined arms tactics. Third, it is necessary to firmly grasp campaign training.

The General Staff Headquarters requires all units to further develop the good tradition of carrying out military training industriously and thriftily and to ensure the basic needs of military training. The difficulties in this respect cannot be markedly improved in a short period of time. For this reason, it is necessary to take the overall situation of the state and of army building into consideration and carry out military training industriously and thriftily. It is necessary to ensure the training in some major fields and pay attention to actual results. It is necessary to encourage various units to use simple and self-produced materials in military training and strengthen the management of funds, teaching materials, and training facilities. The General Staff Headquarters also requires all units to promote regularization of military training and cultivate a good style of training. It is necessary to strengthen the sense of law and regulations and overcome randomness in military training. Without the approval of the higher authorities, the training tasks should not be changed, the time for training should not be reduced, and the standards should not be lowered. Military training should be strict and geared to the needs of actual combat. The starting point of military training should be put on strengthening the Army's fighting capacity and building up an Army capable of fighting under all kinds of hard conditions. Technical and tactical training should be closely combined with ideological training and training in style. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work within the Army and firmly grasp the education in the functions of the Army and the duties of soldiers so that the broad masses of officers and men can acquire a better understanding of the purpose of military training and become more enthusiastic in training. It is also necessary to strengthen supervision over military training and improve the examination and award systems so that the quality of training can be further increased.

Economic & Agricultural

Wang Bingqian Reports on 1989 Revenue Plan

OW2701223390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0704 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jan (XINHUA)—At a forum held by the Ministry of Finance for the local press here today, Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance announced that China overfulfilled its financial revenue plan last year with a smaller-than-expected deficit.

He said: According to preliminary statistics, China's domestic financial revenue totalled 281 billion yuan, 12.9 percent over that of the previous year and 4.4 percent more than the budget. If the incomparable [bu ke bi yin su] factors were factored in, the actual increase would be 6.9 percent, roughly corresponding to the industrial growth rate. Expenditures also exceeded the budgetary target, primarily owing to increased expenditures on agriculture, education, science, disaster relief, and the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. Among the categories of expenditure, the increase of investment in capital construction and institutional purchasing power was controlled. The budget deficit was smaller than the estimated figure reported to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress last August.

Comrade Wang Bingqian said: The 1989 budget was implemented with difficulty. The budget was very tight right at the beginning. Many unforeseen circumstances also occurred during the course of implementation. We should say that what we have achieved in the process of implementing the budget was remarkable and not easy. This was the result of the efforts of all the financial and tax cadres, who worked under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council. It also was the result of the vigorous support of finance work from local party and government organizations at all levels and the close coordination of the central departments concerned.

Comrade Wang Bingqian pointed out: This year will be crucial for improving the economic environment and straightening out the economic order. The country faces difficult financial tasks. He urged all localities and departments to show concern about and support financial work and make concerted efforts to overcome the financial difficulties. He urged the vast numbers of financial and tax cadres to seriously implement the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, study harder, unite even closer with each other, conduct their official duties honestly, advance with full knowledge of the difficulties, make persistent efforts to improve the financial environment and straighten out the financial order, and make vigorous efforts to increase revenue and reduce expenditure to successfully accomplish the state financial tasks for 1990.

State Designates 'Double-Guarantee' Enterprises

OW2901054890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1401 GMT 25 Jan 90

[By reporter Xu Yaozhong (1776 5069 0022)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jan (XINHUA)—The State Planning Commission and the Production Committee of the State Council have designated more than 50 large and key enterprises in northeast China as "double-guarantee" enterprises; that is, the state guarantees to provide main productive conditions for those enterprises while those enterprises guarantee to fulfill their tasks in delivering to the state profits, taxes, and products for unified distribution.

It has been learned that the "double-guarantee" measure, which is to be carried out in some large and key enterprises this year, was adopted according to the relevant directives and guidelines of the party Central Committee and the State Council. This measure is significant for ensuring a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of production in industrial and communications enterprises. Those large and key enterprises designated as "double-guarantee" enterprises constitute the mainstay and material foundation for the modernization of our country. They are the major producers of goods for unified distribution and of necessities for the people; they are also the main sources of revenue for governments at various levels. Therefore, vigorous efforts to support those enterprises and help them surmount difficulties will have a direct bearing on the immediate and long-term interests of the state and various localities.

The more than 50 enterprises in northeast China, where the "double-guarantee" measure is to be implemented on a trial basis this year, are engaged mainly in coal, power, petroleum, iron and steel, chemical, nonferrous metal, light, and textile industries as well as the electromechanical industry producing power-generating equipment. Those enterprises will play an important role in ensuring the supply of energy and raw and semifinished materials as well as the effective supply of other products throughout the country, in equipping various sectors of the national economy with modern means, and in promoting the development of the national economy. According to estimates, the 1990 planned total industrial output value of the more than 50 "double-guarantee" enterprises will account for 47.2 percent of the total industrial output value of all budgeted industrial enterprises in the three northeastern provinces, and the profits and taxes they plan to deliver to the state this year will make up about 90 percent of the profits and taxes to be delivered to the state by the latter. The coal produced by the more than 50 enterprises will account for 88 percent of the raw coal for unified distribution in the three northeastern provinces; the electricity and crude oil produced by them for 100 percent each; and the steel products produced by them for 92 percent. The copper,

aluminum, nickel, newsprint, motor vehicles, and electrical-generating equipment produced by those enterprises under mandatory planning will also account for 100 percent each. The crude oil, steel products, motor vehicles, and electrical-generating equipment turned out by those enterprises will constitute from 29 to 52.3 percent of the country's total output of such products.

The State Planning Commission and the Production Committee of the State Council recently called a special conference in order to make arrangements to carry out the "double-guarantee" enterprise measures and to ensure a balanced supply of energy, raw and semifinished materials, communications, and transport facilities. The conference pointed out: Central and local supply departments should be responsible for supplying the raw and semifinished materials needed by the "double-guarantee" enterprises in the northeast of the country, and should guarantee that this will be done. All the energy, raw and semifinished materials, and funds allotted by the state for the "double-guarantee" enterprises must not be withheld.

It has been learned that the "double-guarantee" measure will be implemented step by step in enterprises in other parts of the country after gaining experiences in northeast China.

State Council Issues Production Means Circular

OW2601125690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2235 GMT 11 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA)—The State Council recently issued a "Circular on Improving the Monopolized Trade of Chemical Fertilizers, Agricultural Chemicals, and Plastic Sheeting" to the people's governments of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, and to all departments, committees, and other organs under the State Council.

The circular says: The "Decision on Monopolized Trade of Chemical Fertilizers, Agricultural Chemicals, and Plastic Sheeting" issued by the State Council in 1988 is a major decision for improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. Remarkable results have been achieved since its implementation. We should continue to unify our thinking, sum up our experience, and improve the monopoly measures by promoting what is useful and abolishing what is harmful. The circular sets forth the following requirements:

1. It must be clearly understood that the units trading in agricultural production means under the China Agricultural Production Means Corporation and all supply and marketing cooperatives are major monopoly operators of agricultural production means. The following regulations also apply:

(1) Reclamation districts that are directly under agricultural departments and that receive direct supply of agricultural production means (including construction

corps, general and administrative bureaus in charge of agricultural reclamation, etc.) should continue to be placed under the direct supply systems of the central government, provinces, and autonomous regions. They will be supplied by the reclamation districts in accordance with the regulations drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Commerce in 1989.

(2) Chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and plastic sheeting (including earth sheeting, as is the case hereafter) needed by counties and units under county jurisdiction—including plant protection stations, manure stations, and agricultural techniques promotion stations (or centers)—for promoting agricultural techniques and supporting the sales of technical services should be sold by monopoly departments according to plan at wholesale prices. The agricultural techniques promotion stations may resell them to the peasants at local retail prices if the production of these agricultural production means is mandated by central and local governments. Chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals not mandated by central and local governments may be directly ordered from producers and resold to the peasants at local retail prices after they are incorporated with plans drawn up by departments in charge of agricultural production means. Chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and plastic sheeting sold by agricultural techniques promotion departments should be used to provide technical services.

(3) For chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and plastic sheeting not subject to centralized distribution of central and local governments, the monopoly units may purchase them by contract from the producers. They may also work with the producers to market them to the peasants directly or through an agent. Wherever possible, producers of chemical fertilizers not subject to centralized distribution may directly supply their products to the grass-roots supply and marketing cooperatives. The peasants may reserve what they need, but they will have to pay different prices based on demand during off seasons or peak periods. The local governments should determine which method should be adopted.

With the exception of the above units, no other units or individuals may trade chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, or plastic sheeting. All local industrial and commercial organs should work with commercial departments to intensify market supervision and firmly outlaw illegal trade. Units handling the trade of agricultural production means should earnestly improve their services and management and cut operating costs. Instead of seeking personal benefits by abusing authority, which is strictly prohibited, they should handle their monopoly operations earnestly and responsibly.

Chemical fertilizers—which are to be used as industrial raw materials and the output of which has been incorporated with the annual plans of the central government and governments of various provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central

government) and municipalities authorized to have independent economic planning—should be traded through the original channels and may not be resold. Small quantities of chemical fertilizers needed by enterprises authorized by the state to produce chemical fertilizers for centralized distribution to repay the foreign funds they have spent on construction and technological improvements, to import equipment and spare parts, or to pay for the essential raw materials they need should be handled according to regulations drawn up by the State Planning Commission. To tap their productive potential, producers of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals may, on the basis of fulfilling the state's annual production quotas, request approval from a county or higher level planning department for processing supplied materials. (Enterprises producing chemical fertilizers for centralized distribution should submit their requests to the State Council leading group for coordination of agricultural production means.) The output may be given to the processors of supplied materials to be used for agricultural production. Those which are not to be used for agricultural production should be sold and distributed by the monopoly units. Products produced with raw materials acquired by the producers themselves may be sold to any monopoly units, provided that these products are not produced under any mandatory production plan.

3. Proper arrangements must be made to ensure the supply of major raw materials needed for producing chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and plastic sheeting. For raw materials which are subject to the central government's centralized distribution, they should be arranged by the State Planning Commission and supplied by the Ministry of Materials. Natural gas and oil needed for the production of chemical fertilizers should be supplied on a priority basis by the China National Petrochemical Corporation. For those materials which are not subject to the central government's centralized distribution, supply arrangements should be made by the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the China National Petrochemical Corporation, and other relevant departments. The quantities of fuel and electricity needed by enterprises producing chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and plastic sheeting—enterprises whose output is subject to the central government's centralized distribution—should be verified and reported by relevant departments according to these enterprises' output and consumption. The State Planning Commission should set the quotas for these enterprises according to the report. Planning commissions at various levels should draw up mandatory plans for the production of chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and plastic sheeting subject to the local authorities' centralized distribution in accordance with the aforementioned state plans and supply and control measures. These commissions should also be responsible for the supply of raw materials, fuel, and electricity.

Producers should sign production and marketing contracts with the China Agricultural Means Corporation

and its provincial (regional and municipal) counterparts on the basis of the mandatory plans drawn up by the central government and local authorities.

4. Departments at various levels should reserve a supply of agricultural chemicals to meet emergency needs due to the invasion of insect pests or other unexpected natural disasters. The People's Bank should consult relevant specialized banks to provide the funds needed by central authorities for purchasing such reserves, and the central treasury should bear the interest. People's governments of all provinces (regions and municipalities) should provide funds and interest according to the same arrangements. The China Agricultural Production Means Corporation should be responsible for purchasing the reserves needed by the central authorities. The provincial agricultural production means corporations should be responsible for purchasing the reserves needed by various provinces (regions and municipalities). Specific distribution plans should be devised through consultations between central and provincial-level agricultural departments and agricultural production means corporations and should be carried out by these corporations after these plans have been approved by agricultural production means coordination leading groups at the same level. Areas which provide agricultural chemicals needed by the central and provincial authorities for combating natural disasters must make sure that their needs are met. These areas may not block delivery or ignore orders.

5. The working funds needed for the monopoly operation must be matched with supporting funds. The working funds needed for production and operations must be arranged first. Specific measures should be drawn up by the People's Bank and other relevant specialized banks. These specialized banks should set aside a specific amount of working funds that may be needed by the producers and traders (including the departments in charge of agricultural reclamation and promotion of agricultural techniques). They should also exercise special control over such funds, making sure that they are to be spent on special projects. Our banks must also make sure that the matching renminbi for paying for imports is readily available.

The industrial sectors should draw up their production plans by working in coordination with the commercial sectors. The production, procurement, storage, and delivery of chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and plastic sheeting (not including the experimental, demonstrative, and newly developed sheeting) subject to central and local governments' centralized distribution should all be planned monthly by the China Agricultural Production Means Corporation and provincial (regional and municipal) agricultural production means corporations. The producers must deliver their goods according to schedule. In case these goods cannot be procured or delivered according to schedule, the problems should be resolved by various agricultural production means coordination leading groups. If the goods are not part of the plans mandated by the state, then these leading groups

should, on the basis of considering the affiliations of various factories, timely mediate the production and marketing relations between factories and monopoly units and adjust the relevant policies so that the problems can be promptly resolved.

7. There should be more effective control over imports. The importation of chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals (including raw materials and intermediates), raw materials for the production of plastic sheeting, as well as packaged raw materials for the production of chemical fertilizers, must be approved according to the state's import plans or import quotas. Foreign orders should be placed by the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade or other units authorized by the ministry in accordance with regulations drawn up by the ministry. Procedures for drawing up import plans (including quotas), examining and approving the manifests, and licensing must be handled strictly in accordance with the relevant regulations drawn up by the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. The manifests of imported chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and raw materials for plastic sheeting should be submitted through the existing channels. Chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and plastic sheeting (including raw materials) donated by families of Overseas Chinese should be handled according to regulations issued by the State Council in 1989.

The central government's planned import of chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals (including raw materials and intermediates), raw materials for plastic sheeting, and packaged raw materials for chemical fertilizers should continue to enjoy a reduction or exemption of tariffs and excise tax and an exemption of security deposits. In 1990, the central government will not impose a commission on the prices of the chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemical raw materials and intermediates it imports. A business tax should not be imposed on the chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and plastic sheeting supplied and sold to agricultural reclamation units and agricultural techniques promotion departments, just as it is not imposed on these goods supplied and sold to grass-roots supply and marketing cooperatives.

8. Chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and plastic sheeting, as well as the raw materials and fuels essential for their production are all part of the state's mandatory transport plans. Communications and railway departments should arrange their delivery on a priority basis in accordance with the needs reported by agricultural production means corporations, agricultural reclamation units, agricultural techniques promotion departments, and producers so that their delivery can be organized in time and production will not be delayed. To ensure producers' normal operations and the implementation of the central government's plans and policies governing the centralized distribution of chemical fertilizers, the transportation and the delivery should be

handled through consultations between industrial and commercial sectors in accordance with the principles drawn up by the State Council. Payments for the goods should be promptly made according to relevant bank regulations.

9. Earnest efforts should be made to stabilize the prices of chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and plastic sheeting.

(1) While setting the prices of chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, plastic sheeting, and relevant raw materials, departments in charge of commodity prices should properly coordinate the profits of the agricultural, industrial, and commercial sectors. Governments at all levels and other relevant departments should take effective measures to support the production of chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and plastic sheeting. They should do their best to supply them with raw materials, electricity, fuels, and foreign exchange at state set rates. Financial departments may also continue to subsidize them to ensure the steady growth of the output of industrial goods for agricultural use and the relative stability of the prices of agricultural production means.

(2) Efforts must be made to make sure that chemical fertilizers subject to centralized distribution by central and local authorities is used to support grain production, to encourage the selling of cotton to the state, and to support post-disaster relief efforts and special projects approved by the State Council. The governments of various provinces (regions and municipalities) should decide whether the chemical fertilizers for these purposes should be sold at composite prices or state set prices. Prices of other chemical fertilizers should be set according to regulations drawn up by the State Administration of Commodity Prices.

(3) In an effort to support production of agricultural chemicals, commodity price departments in various parts of the country should set the factory prices of agricultural chemicals by considering their profit rate on costs. The retail prices charged by agricultural production means departments should be set on the basis of streamlining the distribution system and improving the management. To make sure that the traders can make reasonable profits, the retail prices of agricultural chemicals produced under the state's mandatory plans should be set by commodity price departments according to the costs of a three-tier distribution system. The retail prices of other agricultural chemicals should be based on the costs of a two-tier wholesale system and the costs of the retailers, or on the costs incurred from direct supply.

10. Earnest efforts should be made to properly organize and coordinate the monopoly trade of agricultural production means. Governments at all levels should continue to provide strong leadership over the monopoly trade of agricultural production means by organizing the relevant departments to handle monopoly businesses conscientiously. Organs coordinating the handling of agricultural production means should be reinforced so

that they can provide timely services for settling problems relevant to production, sales, importation, and transportation. Problems relevant to the coordination between departments under the State Council or between provinces (regions and municipalities) should be handled by the leading group for the coordination of agricultural production means under the State Council. Internal problems of provinces (regions and municipalities) that need to be resolved through coordination should be handled by provincial (regional and municipal) leading groups coordinating agricultural production means, or by other organs designated by provincial governments. All relevant departments should energetically support agricultural production, keep firmly in mind the need to serve the farmers, work in close coordination with one another, and make concerted efforts to do a good job in producing and supplying agricultural production means.

Units and individuals having achieved outstanding success in implementing the plans of the central and provincial (regional and municipal) governments should be commended and rewarded, and specific measures in this regard should be drawn up by the leading group for the coordination of agricultural production means under the State Council. Governments at all levels must strictly handle those who violate the monopoly policies and regulations and those who have delayed agricultural production and caused losses by stockpiling agricultural production means. Those who charge negotiated prices while selling chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, plastic sheeting, and raw materials that ought to be sold at state-set prices or composite prices should have all their illegal income confiscated. The responsibility of the leaders of the units and agents should also be investigated. Those who speculate on imported chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, plastic sheeting, and raw materials, as well as import licenses, and those who import these goods without a license, should be harshly punished according to law by relevant departments in addition to having their goods confiscated and turned over to the agricultural production means monopoly departments for handling. Producers and sellers must strictly fulfill their contractual obligations. The party that breaches the contract should be handled according to the laws governing economic contracts.

The circular should be carried out by governments at all levels beginning 1 January 1990. Various localities should draw up specific implementation measures in accordance with their actual situation. If any relevant regulations issued previously by the State Council and other relevant departments contravene those prescribed in this circular, those in this circular should prevail.

Supply, Demand Roughly Balanced in 1989

OW2601142190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0613 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jan (XINHUA)—Statistical Report No 1 of 1990 published by the State Statistics Bureau

reveals that initial results were achieved in improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order in 1989, thanks to the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council and the joint efforts of all people in the country from the top down. The major targets set at the beginning of the year were generally met. That is, demand in society was obviously put under control, and effective supply continued to increase. According to preliminary estimates, the gap between supply and demand for the year was reduced to about 8 percent compared with the preceding year's 16.2 percent. Since part of the gap was absorbed by market inflation, the total supply and demand in society were roughly balanced.

—The national economy continued to grow. The gross national product for 1989 stood at 1,590.7 billion yuan, while the national income was 1,322.8 billion yuan. Calculated in terms of comparable prices, these exceeded the preceding year's records by 4 percent and 3.5 percent respectively.

—Demand for investment was put under effective control. Investment in fixed assets for 1989 amounted to 400 billion yuan, down by 11 percent from the preceding year, or a reduction of nearly 50 billion yuan. Fixed assets investment made by state-owned units was 250 billion yuan, a drop of 9 percent. After adjustment for inflation, the actual total investment in society was cut by more than 20 percent.

—The growth of consumption requirements slowed to some extent. The total wages of staff members and workers for 1989 was 264 billion yuan, showing a growth rate of 14 percent, which was 9.1 percent less than the growth rate registered for the preceding year. The growth of bonuses for staff members and workers was 18 percent less than the preceding year. The net income of peasants amounted to 602 yuan, up by 10.5 percent compared with the preceding year. Institutional purchasing totaled 69.3 billion yuan, an increase of 4.2 percent over the preceding year. All these declined if adjustments are made for inflation.

Sources point out that 1989 saw an alleviation of the contradiction between total supply and demand in society, a cooling of the overheated economy, and a better proportion of the development of main economic sectors. On the whole, they said, the national economy is developing in a healthy direction.

Increased Sales Indicate 'Likely' End to Slump

HK2501052490 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
25 Jan 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Ma Zhiping]

[Text] Recent increasing sales of some commodities indicate that the market is developing as experts have predicted: The half-year-long slump is likely to end in a few months and then return to normal.

Statistics from the Ministry of Commerce reveal that the market is reviving around the country.

The prices of some stockpiled goods such as colour TV sets, video recorders and freezers have stopped falling and sales of more than 30 kinds of basic commodities began to rise in December after four months of stagnation.

The items that have seen the biggest increases of sales are colour TV sets and video recorders.

The ministry statistics showed sales of colour TV sets in the country's state-run department stores grew by 60 percent in December compared with November.

The sales of colour TV sets in the Beijing Department Store in the first half of January climbed by 130 percent over the first half of last December. The store's overall sales grew by more than 20 percent in this period, according to sources from the store.

How long the market slump will continue has been a matter of common concern among producers, market managers and consumers.

Experts say it is still too early to make exact predictions on how the market will develop in the near future, although sales of some goods are increasing.

Food shops, whose business has been easier than shops selling other commodities, have also been very busy recently and sales volumes were bigger than that of the corresponding period last year. Sales in the Dianmen Food store, a district shop, increased 75 percent over the business volume of last December and about 30 percent more than the previous pre-Spring Festival period.

The shop manager said the reason for this was a wider variety of food and fairer prices.

Market experts say last year's slump in the market is unlikely to last long.

Markets Do Brisk Spring Festival Business

OW2701160390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1525 GMT 27 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 27 (XINHUA)—Shops in many cities are thronged with customers before and during the Spring Festival, the peak season for sales of consumer goods in China.

The Spring Festival is the New Year's day in the Chinese lunar calendar. It falls on January 27 this year, the Year of the Horse.

In Chengdu, capital of southwest China's Sichuan Province, vegetable markets throughout the city are piled with all sorts of quality fresh vegetables just from the fields.

People lined up to buy the species that are rare in winter, such as tomato, cucumber, peas, green pepper and eggplant.

"On average, the city sells over 600,000 kg of fresh vegetables each day in January, and the prices are much lower than that of the same period last year," said a local government official.

People in Fuzhou, capital of east China's Fujian Province, rushed to buy candy and pastry in order to offer a sacrifice to the kitchen god according to local tradition, which falls on the 24th day of the 12th month in the Chinese lunar calendar.

A local official anticipated that the city's consumer goods sales volume in this Spring Festival period is expected to be higher than that of last year because commodity varieties have increased and prices dropped.

Many shops have improved their services. To ensure enough supply of goods, the city's largest department store sent people to order goods from Guangzhou, Shanghai, Beijing and Wuhan Cities as early as mid-November. The store also offer special service for customers, such as delivering durable goods at their homes, and taking good care of customers who are elderly, disabled or in active service.

Ethnic people in the Yao Autonomous County of Duan in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region bought goods for the Spring Festival at local fairs over the past several weeks.

At Anyang town, the county seat, women and men of various minority nationalities shuttled back and forth in the 2,300-square-meter market fair to choose what they want. As the local government has made great efforts to improve market supply, commodities are abundant, and the prices are lower than before.

Comparison of CPC Decision on Improving Economy

HK1901060890

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 17 January carries on pages 1, 2 and 3 a 20,000-character XINHUA report entitled "The CPC Central Committee's Decision on Further Improving the Economic Environment and Rectifying the Economic Order and Deepening the Reform (excerpts), adopted by the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party of China on 9 November 1989." This version has been compared with the XINHUA Domestic Chinese version published in the 18 January China DAILY

REPORT, pages 24-37, and found to be identical, except for the following variations: Page 29, column two, first full paragraph, sentence three reads: More training in science and technology should be given to the peasants. (adding sentence) Page 32, column one, paragraph one, sentence four reads: Aside from operating units authorized by the state and designated by the concerned departments, no other units or individuals may handle coal operations. (adding words) Page 32, column two, second full paragraph, last sentence reads: Enterprises, units, and individuals have the right to refuse fee collections, expense apportioning, and fines imposed on them that are in violation of the state regulations concerned.

(adding word) Page 36, column one, first full paragraph, sentence three reads: In accordance with the principle of equal concern about both domestic sales and export, we must continue to adjust the composition of export commodities, limit and reduce the export of products that are related to national resources and are scarce and prior processed products, actively increase the export of finished industrial products such as that of the machinery and electronics industries as well as intensively processed and high technology products, and make further efforts to develop the export of foreign exchange - earning agricultural products. (adding words)

East Region

Anhui's Lu Rongjing Receives Trade Union Group

OW2301003490 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
10 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon [9 January], party, government, and military leaders of the province warmly received all deputies to the second (enlarged) plenary session of the eighth provincial council of trade unions. Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee, made an important speech.

At around 1400 yesterday, provincial leading comrades, including Lu Rongjing, Fu Xishou, Wang Guangyu, Shi Junjie, Meng Fulin, Yang Yongliang, Cheng Guanghua, Liu Guangcai, and Shi Lei, arrived at the provincial gymnasium and warmly met the 200 deputies. Comrade Lu Rongjing made an impromptu speech. He said: The party Central Committee pays great attention to the working class and trade union work. Currently, the nation is experiencing temporary difficulties while improving and rectifying the economy and deepening reform. We must, under the leadership of the party, work hard with one heart and mind to tide over the difficulties. The working class is the leadership class. We must rely on the working class heart and soul, as we did in the past and will do in the future. The Manifesto of the Communist Party, published more than 100 years ago, tells us: The Communists have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole. The Communists fight for the attainment of the immediate aims, for the enforcement of momentary interests of the working class; but in the movement of the present, they also represent and take care of the future of that movement. The Communists never cease, for a single instant, to educate the working class... These statements are still true today. The main tasks at present are: First, to ensure stability; second, to rouse ourselves; and, third, to do solid work. It is hoped that trade unions will, under the leadership of the party committees and governments at all levels, earnestly implement the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, bring into full play their role as a bridge, and contribute to safeguarding the overall situation. Plant directors, party secretaries, and trade union chairmen should make concerted efforts in their respective posts to advance production and operation and promote the two civilizations. As long as we fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the working class, we shall certainly be able to tide over the difficulties.

After making the speech, Lu Rongjing and other leaders had a group photo taken with the deputies to mark the occasion.

Anhui's Lu Rongjing Discusses Journalism Work

OW2301083690 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 90

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Excerpts] Secretary Lu Rongjing and Deputy Secretary Yang Yongliang of the provincial party committee yesterday morning held a discussion at the Nanerliou Conference Room of the provincial party committee building with comrades attending a provincial study class for journalists.

During the discussion, responsible comrades from the provincial, prefectural, and city journalistic and propaganda units freely expressed their opinions. They made suggestions about how to uphold the principle of journalism serving the people and socialism; the principle of party spirit in journalism and how to strengthen party leadership over journalism; and the building of the contingent of journalists. [passage omitted]

Addressing the discussion, Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee, said: To uphold the basic principle of journalism serving socialism and the people, we must solve three problems: First, we must ideologically adhere to a firm and correct political orientation. That means that we must guide ourselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; apply the Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods to observe and analyze problems; uphold the world outlook and methodology of dialectical and historical materialism; and persist in using the scientific approach of doing everything by proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts. Second, we must politically maintain the stand of the party and act according to the party program, Constitution, and resolutions. Journalism must reflect the aspirations of the working class. As a journalist, especially a Communist journalist, one must unconditionally publicize the party's line, principles, and policies and the government's important policy decisions and measures. At the same time, a journalist must forge close ties with the masses and accurately reflect their wishes, demands, criticisms, and views. Third, we must organizationally implement the principle of democratic centralism, conscientiously obey the leadership of the party, and abide by the Constitution, laws, and propaganda discipline.

In terms of upholding the principle of party spirit for journalism, Lu Rongjing said: Upholding the principle of party spirit in journalism is decided by the nature and tasks of socialist journalism. Our journalistic undertakings, which are led by the Communist Party and are an important component of the party's cause as a whole, must unconditionally obey the leadership of the party and serve the purpose of fulfilling the party's tasks. [passage omitted]

Lu Rongjing said: The press is the mouthpiece of the party, the government, and the people. In news reporting, it is necessary to uphold the principle of putting positive propaganda first. All public opinion encouraging people to work hard for the prosperity of the country, the happiness of the people, and social progress is termed positive. All such news should be reported.

He added: By stressing positive reporting, it absolutely does not mean that we do not want supervision by public

opinion or critical reporting. There should be supervision by public opinion as well as critical reporting, but what is important is that there must be a correct stand and objective. Supervision by public opinion and critical reporting must be conducive to stabilizing the situation and boosting people's morale. Criticism and exposure must be based on facts. It assumes a place of secondary significance. [passage omitted]

Lu Rongjing also pointed out: To further improve our journalism, it is necessary to improve the quality of the ranks of journalists. They should step up their theoretical study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and learn to look at problems from all angles and to correctly recognize the essence and the appearance and the principal and secondary aspects of problems. They should make efforts to solve the problem of confidence and have firm faith in Marxism-Leninism and communism. [passage omitted]

Lu Rongjing stressed: Party committees must strengthen their leadership over journalism. Party committees at various levels must concern themselves with and support journalism and try in every possible way to solve problems encountered in this work. [passage omitted]

Anhui Leaders Address Mobilization Meeting

*OW2201225190 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] On the morning of 18 January, the provincial party committee and government convened a mobilization meeting of provincial-level cadres who are going to work in the countryside. The meeting was held at the auditorium of the provincial party committee.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the provincial government, including Lu Rongjing, Fu Xishou, Meng Fulin, Yang Yongliang, Liu Guangcai, Cui Jianxiao, Du Hongben, Long Nian, and (Zhao Huaishou) attended.

Liu Guangcai presided over the meeting. Lu Rongjiang and Meng Fulin spoke.

In line with a plan of the provincial party committee, the provincial level organs have chosen nearly 500 cadres to stay for 3 months in villages, towns, mining and industrial enterprises, and institutes of higher learning in 12 counties to further publicize the guidelines of the 4th and 5th plenary sessions of the party and to carry out education on the situation, tasks, and policy. They will leave for the localities in early February.

Lu Rongjing said at the meeting: The fact that 500 cadres have been chosen from the provincial-level organs to work in the countryside on such short notice shows that the cadres of provincial-level organs are highly enthusiastic and ready to exert themselves to promote Anhui's economy and further change the face of Anhui. This is a very good sign. It shows that following the convocation

of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at its core, the people as well as government organs have undergone a change in their mental attitude. Comrades who are leaving for the countryside are going there to work and rough it; they are not going there acting like high-ranking officials who will have a good time. You are entrusted by the party and government to work with the grass roots, and you must bring with you the party's good traditions and good workstyle to the grass roots and set a good example in serving the people with heart and soul. [passage omitted]

Anhui Holds Meeting on Improving Social Order

*OW2301042590 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 90*

[Text] The provincial meeting on comprehensively upholding social order was held in Chuzhou City from 12 to 15 January. During the meeting, participants summed up and reviewed the provincial work of upholding social order in 1989, exchanged experiences, visited advanced units in Chuzhou City, and, after making further analysis of the situation, mapped out this year's tasks.

At the meeting, Meng Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered an important speech, and Wang Shengjun, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Committee of Political Science and Law, made a work report. Zheng Rui, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress, was invited to the meeting as an observer.

In his work report, Wang Shengjun pointed out: In the past year, the provincial situation was basically stable in terms of social order. This was attributable to the fact that the party committees and governments at all levels conscientiously carried out the policy of comprehensively upholding social order and mobilized the whole party and the masses to work on it, and that relevant departments were very cooperative. Thanks to these efforts, our province was able to make new progress and achieve marked results in maintaining social order in all areas.

After analyzing the problems existing in the current work of upholding social order and the political and economic situation of the province in his report, Wang Shengjun said: During the new year, in carrying out the task of comprehensively upholding social order under the leadership of party committees and governments at various levels, the province should establish firm and indisputable guiding ideology; draw on the forces of the people on a wider scale; strengthen society's overall defensive capabilities; and emphasize and vigorously tackle major tasks which have been laid down so as to advance the work of comprehensively upholding social order into a new phase. To achieve our goals, it is necessary to do the following: First, we must strengthen the aspect of the

work that centers on ideological-political education to raise the quality of the people; second, we must continue to improve and implement the policy of whoever takes charge shall assume the responsibility in accordance with the principle, under which the state is held accountable for maintaining public order on a national scale, and the localities and departments for maintaining public order on a lesser scale; third, we must earnestly seek to prevent the escalation of conflicts and disputes among the people by using ideological, political, economic, administrative, or legal means to properly and quickly solve all types of dispute; fourth, we must enhance security patrols and joint defense organized by the people themselves to allow them to have greater control of social security, to establish a safety network against crime, and to have more power to prevent crime; fifth, we must continue to strengthen infrastructure work and enable the party organizations, organs of political powers, mass organizations, and departments of political science and law at the grass-roots levels to fully play their role in ensuring that the public-operated first line of defense is effective, and we must urge them to stamp out social security problems, disputes among the people, and unrest in their burgeoning state.

Meng Fulin stressed the five things to do in his speech: First, the party committees and governments at all levels must correctly analyze the current situation regarding the work of comprehensively upholding social order. We should note, not only the progress we achieved in the past and the new experience we got from past work, but also the fact that there remain many weak links in our work. We must have a sober understanding of the existing problems and not lose faith at the same time. We should realize that these problems and difficulties are inevitable in our march forward and in our development. We should also realize that as long as we closely follow the leadership of the party, rely on the masses, and work hard with a high spirit, we would succeed in our work of upholding social order in all fields. We must build up such confidence. Second, we must think that stability is more important than anything else. Then we will be fully aware of the importance of the work of comprehensively upholding social order. Nothing can be achieved without stability. Achieving stability is the prerequisite for all the work to be completed, a thing of great significance for the whole of society, and the common mission of the entire party. Meng Fulin asked party committees and governments at all levels and various departments to establish a guiding ideology that upholding stability is the most important thing of all. He asked them to raise their understanding and do everything possible to maintain social order. Third, it is necessary to summarize and publicize the experience of the advanced units or individuals and do a good job in promoting such experiences. Fourth, it is necessary to make the focal points of the work stand out and vigorously work on them. Party committees and governments at all levels should correctly understand the post-rebellion political situation, be fully prepared for any unexpected events, and continue to insist on following

the party line. They should also organize [words indistinct] and work in unison in harshly cracking down on criminals who pose serious threats to social order and the people's sense of security. All localities must evaluate their own conditions and work fully on the regions with conspicuous social security problems. While dealing a blow to criminal activities, localities should pay attention to prevention. Fifth, party committees and governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership and put the work of comprehensively upholding social order in a more important position. The work of upholding social order should be viewed as an important political goal of the party committees and governments at all levels and various departments and units, and as an major yardstick by which to evaluate the leading cadres' performance. This way leading cadres will strive to achieve stability wherever they are assigned.

The meeting also commended 109 advanced units and 10 individuals for having made outstanding contributions to the work of comprehensively upholding social order. Also attending the meeting were officials of relevant departments.

Fujian Military Launches Loyalty Campaign

*HK2301014590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
14 Jan 90 p 1*

[Report by Zhang Mingqing (1728 6900 3237): "Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, Provincial Military District, Military Units Garrisoned in Fujian, and Provincial Armed Police Headquarters Have Decided To Launch a Military-Civilian Joint Activity Campaign To Learn From Lei Feng"]

[Text] Fuzhou, 12 Jan—With the start of a new year, the leading organs of Fujian Province and the Army, which boasts an excellent tradition of people and Army solidarity, have decided to launch a military-civilian joint campaign to learn from Lei Feng.

The responsible people of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Military District, and the Fujian Armed Police Headquarters seriously studied the significance, the basic contents, forms and methods, organization of leadership and propaganda campaigns of launching, under the new situation, a joint military-civilian campaign to study Lei Feng. They concluded that the atmosphere was right for the campaign, and it will have tremendous force and many benefits. Only when both the people and the military undertake the initiation, organize leadership, jointly propagandize the ideal patterns, and jointly improve the environment for studying Lei Feng, can the civilian-military relations be drawn closer, can the unity of the military and government be further consolidated, can social stability be promoted, and can there be common efforts to build a cultural window open to the outside world.

The basic contents for the campaign are Lei Feng's loyalty to the party, revolution, the people, and to the motherland as a core, his wholehearted devotion to

serving people, arduous struggle and willingness to render help, and the spirit of persistence.

To arouse a fervor for the military-civilian joint study campaign across the province, the Army and provincial authorities have decided to launch this March, on the 27th anniversary of the publication of the call for learning from Lei Feng issued by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, a month of activities to learn from Lei Feng; and, with this as the starting point, to deepen and lengthen the activity.

To strengthen the organizational leadership in the campaign to learn from Lei Feng, party, government, and military organs at various levels will choose a responsible comrade, charge him with the duty of supervising the joint study campaign, of reviewing steps and plans at a regular basis, and of providing guidance to the extension of the campaign. The general secretaries of the Army and civilian authorities, directors of the political departments, and the responsible people of the propaganda departments will conduct specific organizational work, coordination and inspections, and supervision through joint-panel meetings. Organs and mass groups must all formulate plans of implementation and organize efforts to enforce the plan based on their practical situations. Activities must be aimed at practical results, and there should be no formalism. The propaganda departments must make the events of Lei Feng widely known with various means, stressing the heroic figures which appear as a result of the campaign. In this way an opinion environment favorable for the campaign will be created, and a fervor for the campaign of learning from Lei Feng will be whipped up.

Fujian Holds Planning, Finance Conference

OW2301095390 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Text] A provincial meeting on planning and financial work closed on 15 January. Vice Governor You Dexin delivered a report to the meeting on behalf of Governor Wang Zhaoguo. He called on all localities in the province to correctly handle six relationships in this year's economic work. He also issued some instructions on economic work for the first quarter of this year.

You Dexin said: In order to implement in an all-round way the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and to successfully accomplish the objectives and main tasks for this year's economic work, we must correctly handle the relationship between the task of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order and the task of reform and opening to the outside world; the relationship between partial interests and the interests of the whole; the relationship between keeping basic policies unchanged and readjusting some economic policies; the relationship between the economic growth rate and economic efficiency; the relationship between overall economic

retrenchment and structural readjustment; and the relationship between economic work and ideological and political work.

He said: The stress of this year's planning is put on tightening and improving macroeconomic control and gradually instituting and improving the macrocontrol system. The stress of this year's financial work is on implementing austerity measures and the measures to centralize financial resources. With the exception of agricultural, cultural and educational, scientific, and public health expenditure, investment in key construction projects, and repayment of the principal and interest on foreign and domestic loans, all other expenditures must be resolutely reduced this year.

You Dexin emphasized: Provincial, prefectural, city, and county organs should take the lead in practicing economy, drastically reduce administrative expenditure, and set an example in building the country through thrift, hard work, and arduous effort. It is necessary to enhance the sense of organization and discipline. The leading cadres of all departments will be held responsible if their staff members disregard orders and bans, violate policies, or feign compliance with higher authorities' instructions.

In conclusion, You Dexin pointed out: In doing economic work, we should consider both the present and the year as a whole, and do good, solid, and timely work. At present, we should concentrate on work in the first quarter. All trades and professions should pay attention to supporting agriculture, raise their awareness that agriculture is the foundation, organize industrial production well, do a good job in coal transport and electricity supply, and ensure normal operations of industrial production.

Xu Kairui, chairman of the provincial planning committee, explained and answered questions raised by delegates from various prefectures and cities during the discussion.

Liu Yongye and Chen Xizhong, leaders of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, also attended today's meeting.

Jiangxi Provincial Planning Conference Ends

OW2301134290 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] The provincial conference on planning, which lasted for 5 days, closed in Nanchang on 16 January. The meeting relayed the guidelines of the National Conference on Planning; analyzed how the provincial plan for economic and social development was implemented in 1989; acquired a clearer idea of the objectives of the drive to further improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen the reform in 1990; and drew up a draft plan for economic and social development for Jiangxi in 1990.

The meeting maintained that Jiangxi made marked economic progress in 1989, thanks to the earnest efforts of all people in Jiangxi to implement the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; and thanks to their thorough efforts to promote the campaign to increase production, practice economy, increase revenues, and reduce expenditures. Initial results have been made in improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, and the economy as a whole is moving in a healthy direction.

This is the second year for us to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order, and a crucial year indeed. In making plans and arrangements for this year, we must resolutely implement the principle of further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; uphold reform and opening to the outside world; strive to fulfill the six goals and tasks in further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform formulated by the ninth plenary session of the eighth provincial party committee; ensure a smooth accomplishment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan; and lay down a solid groundwork for further improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order in the future, and for economic development during the Eighth 5-Year plan.

We should correctly handle the relationship between improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order on the one hand and maintaining social stability on the other hand; make overall arrangements and pay equal attention to all factors; and fully consider the capabilities of all concerned to carry the burden. We should give priority to readjusting the structure and raising the economic results; further promote the development of agriculture, energy projects, and communications; increase the effective supply; develop education, science, and technology; and promote economic development by mainly relying on scientific and technological progress, better management, improved quality, and higher economic results.

We should foster the idea of leading an austere life, continue to launch the "double-increase and double-economy campaign," tightly budget all expenditures, and do everything in a diligent and frugal manner. We should persist in combining a planned economy with market regulation, strictly reinforce further the mandatory plans, perfect the measures for implementing the plans that serve as guidance, and enhance the role of these plans in making macroscopic readjustment and control.

Vice Governor Jiang Zhuping delivered a speech at the closing of the provincial conference on planning, urging all prefectures, cities, and departments to follow the guidelines of the provincial conference on planning; swiftly study the draft plans for economic and social

development in their respective localities and departments this year; coordinate these plans with the production during the first quarter; and further promote the drive to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen the reform.

Jiangxi's Wu Guanzheng Visits Students

OW2301131690 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 January, Governor Wu Guanzheng, accompanied by responsible comrades of the provincial education commission, visited teachers and students of Nanchang No 3 and No 10 Middle Schools and the Jiangxi University of Agriculture and extended Spring Festival greetings to them. He encouraged them to adhere to the socialist orientation in managing schools, to strengthen ideological and political work, and to improve themselves to become both socialist-minded and experts in the new year.

When Governor Wu came to the No 3 Middle School at 1330, he caught school administrators by surprise. After learning that the school had just [words indistinct] a few days ago, Governor Wu suggested that they go to the homes of Comrade (Zhang Hu), an NPC deputy, and Comrade (Huang Zhiguo), a national model worker, to extend festive greetings to the two elderly people.

Governor Wu Guanzheng also inquired about the renovation of the hazardous school buildings of the No 3 Middle School. A school administrator said: Last year Governor Wu gave an instruction on renovating hazardous school buildings in our school. Soon two hazardous buildings were torn down in preparation for the construction of new school buildings.

At the Nanchang No 3 Middle School, Governor Wu also showed great enthusiasm in visiting the newly completed library and laboratory building, saying: From 1984 to 1989, the whole province appropriated [words indistinct] to renovate hazardous buildings in primary and secondary schools. The proportion of hazardous school buildings in our province has dropped to (24) percent. However, the most important thing in managing a school is to earnestly implement the educational principles of the party and the state, to vigorously strengthen ideological and political work, and to give priority to the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

When extending comfort to teachers of the No 3 Middle School, Governor Wu reminded them to pay attention to their own health while devoting themselves to education, to join the students in doing calisthenics during recess time, and to try to lessen the students' burden. Governor Wu said: In the daytime, you teachers have to work hard to teach the students, and at night you have to prepare for the next day's lessons and grade the students' papers. You have trained qualified personnel for the state. The people are grateful to you, and the provincial party committee and government are grateful to you.

At 1600 Wu Guanzheng came to Jiangxi University of Agriculture to visit teachers and students there. In the classroom of Class of 88 of the financial accounting specialty of the Department of Agricultural Economy, and at the dormitory of Class of 89 of the Department of Horticulture, Governor Wu had heart-to-heart talks with the students, and inquired about each student's study and life. When some students said that they were reflecting on their actions during last spring and summer, Governor Wu said: You are still young. It is a good thing, as long as you recognize your mistakes. Administrators and teachers of the school are concerned about you, as are your parents, and they place strict demands on you. You must cultivate a wholesome mentality, uphold the four cardinal principles, and dash the hopes of those who doggedly cling to bourgeois liberalization and want to see a peaceful evolution in our country.

Governor Wu said: The key to economic development in Jiangxi lies in agricultural development and in industrialization of agriculture. To achieve greater success in agriculture, we should invigorate the agriculture by relying on science and technology. The Jiangxi University of Agriculture should actively conduct scientific research in farming and stockbreeding and popularize related technologies in order to make greater contributions to Jiangxi's comprehensive agricultural development plan.

The students of the university of agriculture can do much to promote agricultural development in Jiangxi. The study of agriculture holds great promise. You should study well and not let the people down. At the university, Governor Wu also paid a visit to Professor (Zhang Shimei), national model teacher and entomologist.

Jiangxi's Wu Guanzheng Addresses Agriculture

OW2301052890 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] A provincial conference to exchange experiences in rural work and agricultural development closed in Nanchang this afternoon. The 4-day conference proceeded at full steam, contrasting sharply with the cold weather in Nanchang. Delegates from all prefectures, cities, counties, and relevant units directly under provincial jurisdiction spoke their minds freely, offering suggestions to ensure success in agricultural development. Many delegates said: We have gained new experiences from this conference and have come to understand our tasks. As instructed by Governor Wu Guanzheng, we shall work hard to strengthen agriculture after returning to our places of work.

Zhang Fengyu presided over the conference. Wu Guanzheng delivered a summing-up speech. Liu Fangren, (Lu Xiuzhen), (Wang Taihua), Zhang Chuanshi, Zhao Zengyi, Liu Zhonghou, Zhu Zhihong, Xu Qin, Pei Dean, Sun Xiyue, Zhang Fengyu, (Xu Shaolin), and Central Advisory Commission member Bai Dongcai attended the conference.

In his speech, entitled "Pool the Province's Efforts to Strengthen Jiangxi's Economic Foundations," Wu Guanzheng said: The 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee made an important policy decision, urging the entire party and nation to concentrate on developing agriculture. Consequently, a feverish wave swept through the nation, setting off activities aimed at stressing, aiding, and developing agriculture. Under such an excellent situation for agriculture, we should pool the efforts of the entire province to further strengthen the role of agriculture as the foundation of the economy, and continue to develop it. We should also promote the industrialization of farming in order to consolidate Jiangxi's economic foundations.

Wu Guanzheng called on all localities and departments to do a good job in the following four areas:

1. Improving understanding of the role of agriculture as the foundation of the economy from a strategic viewpoint. This role is determined by objective economic laws, and at no time should it be opposed. Fostering and reinforcing an understanding of such a role requires unshakable and strategic perspectives, focusing on overall, long-term interests. It also requires concepts based firmly on the public interest. Strengthening such a role is not only an economic matter, but also a political affair. It is hoped that all comrades will take overall, long-term, and public interests into account, and build up understanding of the role of agriculture as the foundation of the economy. They should not waver, whether in the current campaign of economic readjustment or under other circumstances in the future.

2. Increasing assistance to agriculture from all quarters. Comprehensive results can be achieved in strengthening and making new breakthroughs in agriculture only with the joint assistance of other industries. First of all, it is necessary to further improve the devotion of other industries to agriculture. Comrades in other industries should adjust their convictions or thinking about agriculture. They should view it as their own task, and devote themselves wholeheartedly to assisting peasants and agriculture. They should further implement the policies on aiding agricultural development, and expand their efforts in this regard. All industries should give full play to their capabilities by exploiting their inherent characteristics. They should work out elaborate plans to assist agriculture, and serve as the core for efforts to invigorate it.

3. Enlivening and tapping the inner potential of agriculture. In strengthening the role of agriculture as the foundation of the economy, and in developing a farming economy, it is necessary to focus on the internal potential of agriculture and to fully arouse the initiative of peasants, who account for over 80 percent of Jiangxi's population. It is also essential to tap the inner potential of agriculture in order to promote self-development in farming. Generally speaking, Jiangxi needs, and is likely to increase, its overall agricultural capacity. In order to enliven and tap the inner potential of agriculture, it is

necessary to stress the following three tasks: stabilizing policies on rural areas, maintaining correct attitudes, and resolving to do a good job in rural work by solving the shortages of manpower and funds afflicting some village-level organizations. It is also essential to mobilize peasants and help them foster a spirit of self-reliance and hard work in developing agriculture.

4. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over agricultural work in various fields. The strengthening of leadership over agricultural work means that, first of all, party and government leaders at various levels must show concern for agricultural work and personally take part in promoting agricultural production. The top leaders of party and government organizations at various levels should personally concern themselves with agricultural work and constantly go deep into rural areas to carry out investigation and study. They should promptly understand the new situation and problems in agricultural production and the peasants' situation and demands. They should actively take part in forming major policy decisions on agricultural work in their respective localities, and they should insure the comprehensive implementation of those decisions. They should publicize the party's line, principles, and policies among the masses and do meticulous ideological and political work. They should establish their own liaison points and experimental plots in order to obtain first-hand information for guiding agricultural production and economic development in the rural areas. The leaders at prefectural and county levels should concentrate their efforts to promote agricultural development in accordance with the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. They should strengthen their leadership over agricultural work, and insure that party committees and governments at various levels make proper arrangements and implement various policies for developing the rural economy. They should organize their leadership in a scientific manner. In order to boost agricultural production, the cadres should go deep to the grass roots to grasp agricultural work. After this meeting, leaders in various localities should step up their efforts to mobilize and organize the masses to promote agricultural production. They should select large numbers of cadres to work in rural areas. First, cadres should, in the light of education on the party's basic line, grasp the work of publicizing and implementing the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and explain to the masses the current situation, future outlook, policies, current difficulties, and methods to solve those difficulties. They should encourage peasants to establish their confidence in further reaping a bumper harvest.

Second, cadres should inspect and supervise the implementation of agricultural production, development plans, and related measures. Besides this, they should inspect and supervise procurement of grain, cotton, and edible oil according to contracts and pay attention to obtaining various supplies.

Third, cadres should pay attention to conducting investigation and study and promptly reflect the current rural situation, the peasants' thinking and demands, the progress in deepening reform in rural areas, the problems in production, and the difficulties the masses face in their livelihood to party committees and governments at various levels, and offer suggestions for solving various problems.

Fourth, cadres should actively take part in labor and agricultural production and development work, and further promote close relations between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses.

Jiang Chunyun Greets Shandong Veteran Cadres

*SK2201060690 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] The Jinan Zhenzhuquan Assembly Hall was permeated with a festively jubilant atmosphere on the afternoon of 18 January. The Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government ceremoniously cosponsored the 1990 Spring Festival gathering to extend regards to veteran cadres.

Provincial leading comrades and more than 1,500 representatives of veteran cadres of provincial-level organs who are in Jinan happily gathered under the same roof to jointly celebrate the first Spring Festival in the 1990's.

Present at the gathering were some leading comrades, including Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee; Ma Zhongchen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province; Liang Buting, chairman of the provincial advisory commission; Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]; Zhang Quanjing and Tan Fude, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee; and some members of the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission who are in Jinan.

The gathering was presided over by Governor Zhao Zhihao. [passage omitted]

Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech at the gathering.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, he first extended cordial regards to the veteran comrades present and to all retired cadres and their family members, offered Spring Festival greetings to them at an earlier date, and extended warm greetings to those who were commended at the gathering, including advanced collectives of veteran cadres, advanced veteran cadres, and units and individuals advanced in the work toward veteran cadres.

In his speech, Jiang Chunyun reviewed the changes in the international and domestic situations over the past year; and reported the province's political and economic situation and the eight work tasks for the new year.

Jiang Chunyun said: The province's achievements in the rapid economic development and the good political situation resulted from the concerned and arduous efforts made by the party and government organizations at various levels and by the vast number of cadres and people under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council. The achievements also involved the great contributions made by the veteran cadres and were imbued with the painstaking efforts of the veteran comrades. Particularly, in the struggle for checking the turmoil, opposing the rebellions, and stabilizing the situation, the vast number of veteran cadres took a firm and clear-cut stand to carry out the work in several spheres. They demonstrated their firm party spirit and their high degree of political awareness and played a key role in rapidly stabilizing the situation of the province. Retired and veteran comrades, with outstanding achievements and rich experiences, enjoy high prestige and command universal respect. So, they are precious treasures of the party and the state. The provincial party committee and the provincial government earnestly hoped that retired and veteran comrades across the province will continuously carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions and the spirit of assuming high responsibility for the cause of the party and the people, bring their advantages into full play, continue to play their roles through various channels, and make new contributions in stabilizing the province's political situation, ensuring a sustained, steady, and harmonious development of the economy, and promoting the progress of all undertakings.

Jiang Chunyun concluded: According to the traditional custom, this new year is the Year of the Horse. Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Jiang Zemin as its core, we should sit steadily on the saddle and tighten the halter to bravely advance along with the broad road of socialism.

Shandong's Jiang Attends Memorial Ceremony

SK2301000490 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Excerpt] The memorial meeting for Comrade Zhang Ye, an excellent member of the CPC and a long-tested and loyal communist fighter, was held at Jinan's Zhenzhuan Auditorium on the afternoon of 20 January. Comrade Zhang Ye, who formerly served as vice chairman of the Standing Committee and member of the leading party group of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress, unfortunately died of illness in Jinan at 0800 on 12 January 1990 at the age of 83.

Leaders of the party and the state, including Yang Shangkun, Peng Zhen, Bo Yibo, Yang Dezhi, Cheng Zihua, Liu Lantao, Wang Renzhong, Gu Mu, and Qian

Zhengying, sent wreaths to the deceased. Also, the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], the Jinan Military Region, the provincial Military District, the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, the various departments under the provincial-level organs, and Zhang Ye's friends sent wreaths. Hejin County in Shanxi Province sent a wreath.

Present at the memorial meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Jinan Military Region, the provincial Military District, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate. Also present at the meeting were veteran comrades of the province, representatives of cadres of various departments under the provincial-level organs, and friends and family members of Comrade Zhang Ye. The meeting attendance totaled 500 persons or more.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a memorial speech. [passage omitted]

Li Jiulong Inaugurates Shandong Oil Refinery

SK2301052590 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] The catalytic cracking equipment of the oil refinery of the logistics department of the Jinan Military Region was completed and put into production. The ribbon-cutting ceremony was held on the morning of 20 January.

Li Jiulong, commander of the Jinan Military Region; Song Qingwei, political commissar of the region; and Wang Lequan, vice governor of Shandong Province, cut the ribbon. Gu Hui, deputy commander of the Jinan Military Region; Zhang Zonglin, director of the Logistics Department of the Jinan Military Region; and Ma Zhongcai, Standing Committee member of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee, made speeches at the ceremony.

The construction of this equipment was started early last year. After 1 year of arduous work, this catalytic cracking equipment, with the capacity of processing 30,000 tons of paraffin distillate annually, has succeeded in its first lighting, and has produced standard petroleum gas, diesel oil, and liquefied petroleum gas. The construction period of this equipment is 1 year shorter than that of the projects of the same kind in the province, and the investment in building this equipment was curbed by 20

percent. The test operation of this equipment proves that the design is reasonable and that the quality of construction is high, thus winning good appraisals from experts.

Also present at the ribbon-cutting ceremony were leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including Zhang Zhijian, Cao Pengsheng, and Xu Chunyang; veteran comrades of the region, including Rao Shoukun, Kong Shiquan, Xiong Zuofang, Pan Qiqi, and Zhang Rusan; and responsible comrades of the leading organs of the Jinan Military Region.

Shanghai Leaders Visit Local PLA Units

OW2401031090 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese
17 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] On the eve of the first Spring Festival of the nineties, the leaders of Shanghai Municipality divided themselves into seven groups and visited the units of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] stationed in Shanghai and the municipal People's Armed Police Corps. They extended warm greetings and expressed sincere appreciation for the people's own Army amid a peaceful, harmonious, and festive atmosphere on 16 January.

The sun shone brightly yesterday. Leading a group that was dispatched to convey greetings and appreciation, Zhu Rongji, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and mayor of Shanghai, arrived at the 2d battalion of a unit of the PLA Shanghai Garrison, which is located in Chuasha County, to cordially call on commanders and fighters stationed there at 0900. On behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the Shanghai Municipal Government, and the people of Shanghai, he extended season's greetings and expressed sincere appreciation and solicitude for all the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Shanghai and the Municipal People's Armed Police Corps. Zhu Rongji said: The achievements made last year by the people of Shanghai are inseparable from the support and participation by the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Shanghai and the Municipal People's Armed Police Corps. The PLA is a great army that is under the absolute leadership of the party and that is loyal to the party and the people; it is a great wall of steel protecting the people and safeguarding the four modernizations; and it is dependable protection for our efforts to build a strong socialist country with Chinese characteristics. The PLA Shanghai Garrison, the PLA units stationed in Shanghai, and the Municipal People's Armed Police Corps have made important contributions in putting an end to the recent turmoil, maintaining stability in Shanghai, and stabilizing the overall situation. They have also made new achievements in rushing to deal with emergencies and in providing disaster relief, in maintaining public order, and in making joint efforts with the people to conduct various civilization-building activities. Comrade Zhu Rongji called on governments at all levels and the masses to continue to carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to

families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, to actively support the Army's building and reform, to conduct widespread education in national defense among all the people, and to further strengthen unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people.

The leaders of Shanghai Municipality also separately visited the Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road, the Navy base in Shanghai, the Air Force unit stationed in Shanghai, the Second Military Medical University, the Air Force Political Institute, and the Municipal People's Armed Police Corps to extend greetings and express appreciation. They went down to the barracks to wish the fighters a happy new year and to gain a clear understanding of the life, studies, and working conditions of the fighters and trainees. They also visited warships and reviewed the troops. The municipal leaders and officers and men were happily gathered together under the same roof and had cordial conversations. Some literary and art workers in Shanghai, together with cadres and fighters of the Army units, staged wonderful entertainment performance in the course of the activities to convey greetings and appreciation.

The leaders of all PLA units stationed in Shanghai and the municipal People's Armed Police Corps, including Ba Zhongtan, Wang Chuanyou, Liu Xingwen, Zhang Ming, Song Zhongwen, Shi Zhiqing, Zhang Jihe, Lu Naihe, Lu Linyuan, and Sui Xinhui, each received the leaders of every group dispatched to convey greetings and appreciation. They received them where their units are stationed and expressed sincere appreciation for the deep feelings and kindness shown by the 12 million people of Shanghai toward their own Army. They expressed the determination to intensively study and implement the guidelines of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission; closely unite around the party's Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core; and quicken the pace of revolutionizing, modernizing, and regularizing PLA units. They also expressed the determination to educate PLA units in conscientiously showing respect for the government; fervently loving the people; showing self-respect; strictly observing discipline; actively supporting various local efforts to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen the reform; and working together with the broad masses of the people to make new contributions in consolidating and developing political unity and stability.

Among the leaders of the municipal party committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, the municipal government, and the municipal Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committee who took part in yesterday's activities of conveying greetings and expressing appreciation were Huang Ju, Wu Bangguo, Chen Zhili, Mao Jingquan, Zhao Qizheng, Wang Liping, Ye Gongqi, Chen Tiedi, Sun Guizhang, Tan Jiazhen, Ye

Shuhua, Liu Zhenyuan, Zhuang Xiaotian, Wang Dao-han, Li Chuwen, Wang Xing, Xu Yifang, Wu Zengliang, Chen Mingshan, Zheng Lizhi, and Chen Haozhu. Gu Nianzu, president of the municipal Higher People's Court; Shu Zhusan, chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate; and Liu Jingji, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, who lives in Shanghai, also took part in the activities to extend greetings and express appreciation.

Zhejiang's Shen Zulun Discusses Light Industry

OW2301105490 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Text] It has been learned from the provincial meeting attended by the director of the Light and Textile Industries Bureau and by managers of light and textile enterprises that Zhejiang Province achieved good results in the stable development of light and textile industries last year.

Light and textile industries in the province realized industrial gross production of 8.85 billion yuan and maintained stable development. Export of their products reached 2.27 billion yuan, an increase of 16.4 percent over 1988.

Governor Shen Zulun attended and spoke at the meeting yesterday. He confirmed the success achieved by the industries last year despite very hard conditions. He said: The most important and urgent problem of light and textile industries under the present situation is to adjust the product mix and to develop new products. First, it is necessary to speed up the cycle time. We must take the initiative in introducing new products to the market at an early time. Second, it is imperative for us to strengthen business administration, improve mutual communications, and launch a double increase and double economy campaign in a bid to cut down on the consumption of raw materials and energy. Third, we must maintain close relations between industry and commerce and between industry and foreign trade. Cooperative relations must be established among enterprises to enhance the sales force in domestic and foreign markets. Fourth, it is necessary to carry out education about the situation and tasks, to do ideological and political work well, and to bring the political advantage into play. Finally, he urged leaders at all levels to change their work style and organize personnel to go to plants to help solve practical difficulties.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Leaders Visit Elderly Comrades

HK2501130690 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0040 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] On the eve of the Spring Festival, provincial party committee leaders Lin Ruo, Ye Xuanping, Xie Fei, Guo Rongchang, Song Zhiying, Zheng Guoxiong, Fang Bao, and Huang Hao; provincial People's Congress Standing

Committee leaders Yang Li and Cheng Li; provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committee leaders Yang Yingbin, Zheng Qun, He Baosong, Qi Feng, Chen Zibin, Wang Pingshan, Li Jinpei, Li Chen, and Zeng Jinyi; and provincial Discipline Inspection Commission Deputy Secretary Kang Leshu visited elderly comrades of our province and family members of some late veteran cadres on behalf of their respective organizations.

Guangdong Military Promotes Cultural Activities

OW1901023590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0552 GMT 11 Jan 90

[By reporter Zheng Guolian (6774 0948 5114)]

[Text] Guangzhou, 11 Jan (XINHUA)— Army units under the Guangzhou Military Region have actively helped the localities employ socialist ideas to dominate ideological and cultural positions in rural areas, which has led to better social practices and has promoted social stability and unity.

According to the departments in charge of work among the masses under the Guangzhou Military Region, Army units throughout the military region have helped local rural areas establish thousands of "cultural activity centers", "homes of young militiamen," "youth clubs," and other activities. Libraries, reading rooms, science and technology rooms, amusement rooms, and sports grounds have also been set up in many places. Each year the Army units assign more than 120,000 people to these activity centers to organize young people and the broad masses to study the party's principles and policies. They have conducted education in the ideal future, the merits of socialism, vocational ethics, the legal system, and other topics; and have sponsored cultural evening schools, lectures on popular science, calligraphy and painting exhibitions, literary and art performances, sports competitions, and other activities. Thus, they have enriched the spiritual and cultural lives of the masses. Army units stationed in open areas, like the Zhujiang Delta, Shantou, and Zhanjiang, have helped local governments sponsor speech contests on such topics as "Responsibilities of Contemporary Youth," "The True Meaning of Life Lies in Sacrifice," and "In Search of Communist Sparks at Your Side." They have held Army-civilian gala parties, thoroughly carried out ideological and political work, and provided counseling on legal matters. The broad masses are educated, and some wayward youth have also come to their senses and begun to display revolutionary spirit. A certain border defense unit in Guangxi has helped establish 12 "cultural activity centers" for the 5 townships and 2 towns in their area, and managed to attract the broad number of young people by providing rich and colorful cultural activities for them. They have organized more than 3,400 people who frequently take part in the activities to "learn from Lei Feng and give warmth to people," which has resulted in marked improvement in social practice and public security in the area.

The Army units of the Guangzhou Military Region have also helped local rural areas select "five good families," "good villagers," "good married couples," "good in-laws," "good neighbors," and similar activities, thereby enhancing the socialist ideological and cultural position, guiding the masses to carry forward and develop the Chinese nation's traditional virtues, and establishing the new interpersonal relationship that embodies communist ideology.

Guangxi's Chen Huiguang Sends Regards to Miners

HK2501010190 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Regional party committee Secretary Chen Huiguang called on coal miners at Dongluo mining bureau a couple of days ago. He told responsible people of the mining bureau: As the Spring Festival is drawing near, I would like to extend season's greetings to you and through you to all your cadres, staff members, workers, and families. I wish you a happy Spring Festival, good health, and a happy family life.

Comrade Chen Huiguang then attended an unofficial discussion meeting with some cadres, staff members, and workers of the mining bureau. [passage omitted]

Having heard a briefing on the achievements of the mining bureau, Secretary Chen Huiguang was delighted. He said: Despite the very tough working conditions here, you coal miners still have managed to overcome all difficulties and make such great achievements. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your success and extend my heartfelt thanks to you for your hard work.

Secretary Chen Huiguang urged the vast number of staff members and workers to conscientiously implement the spirit of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, carry on the drive of double increase and double economy in depth, and do a better job in coal mining this year. [passage omitted]

Xu Shijie Attends Hainan Spring Festival Event

HK2101082790 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Excerpt] The 1990 Building-a-Better-Hainan Spring Festival Soiree was held yesterday evening at the businessmen's residential district, (Yilinshuizhuang), (Longshe Hu), Haikou City. The soiree was cosponsored by the general office of the Hainan provincial government, Hainan-Hong Kong Yizhou Pharmaceutical Company Limited, the general office of the Haikou City government, and Hainan Nantai Bridge Brand Oil Company Limited.

Present at the soiree were more than 550 people, including Xu Shijie, provincial party committee secretary; Liu Jianfeng, governor of Hainan Province; Bao Keming, executive vice governor; (Ding Jicai), deputy political commissar of the Hainan military district; (Shi

Yunsheng), commander of the Air Force of the South China Sea Fleet; (Hou Gu), political commissar of the Air Force of the South China Sea Fleet; and appropriate people of the Hainan provincial and People's Liberation Army departments, as well as representatives of Chinese and foreign enterprises, and some American guests from the (Rand) Corporation and Hawaii Pacific Technological and Trading Company, who were on a business trip in Hainan. [passage omitted]

Leaders Attend Hainan New Year Party

HK2401124590 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Excerpt] An evening party of seeing in the Lunar New Year for the Army and people of the Haikou area was held at the Provincial Party Committee Auditorium last night.

More than 1,000 people attended it. They included provincial party, government, and military leaders Xu Shijie, Bao Keming, Miao Enlu, Wang Yuefeng, Li Zhimin, Pang Weiqiang, (Han Chengang), (Gao Yinhong), Zhou Song, Chen Hong, Dong Fangyuan, Gong Tingqiu, (Ding Yucai), (Li Yonghai), and (Xiong Weizong), as well as leaders of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, responsible persons of Haikou City Party Committee and People's Government, officers and men from PLA units and armed police units stationed in Haikou, government functionaries, and the masses of the people in Haikou. They gathered under one roof to celebrate the first Spring Festival of the 1990's. [passage omitted]

Hainan's Xu Shijie Meets Armed Police Units

HK2601065890 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Xu Shijie, secretary of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee, went to see all the officers and soldiers of the First Detachment of the Hainan Provincial Armed Police Forces and extended holiday greetings to them.

The First Detachment of the Hainan Provincial Armed Police Forces is a unit responsible for the security of the provincial party and government organs. Therefore, the provincial party and government leaders often go to see its officers and soldiers standing guard at the gates of the various provincial party and government organs.

Yesterday afternoon, Comrade Xu Shijie again came to see the officers and soldiers of the First Detachment of the Hainan Provincial Armed Police Forces. On behalf of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee and the Hainan Provincial People's Government, Comrade Xu Shijie extended holiday greetings and appreciation to all the officers and soldiers of the Hainan Provincial Armed Police Forces. Comrade Xu Shijie also spoke highly of the great contributions made by the Hainan Provincial Armed Police Forces in maintaining the security of the

provincial party and government organs and the social order in the Hainan Special Economic Zone.

Charges Against Former Hainan Governor Dropped

HK2501014990 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 25 Jan 90 p 8

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party has decided not to press charges against former Hainan Governor, Mr Liang Xiang, who has been allowed to go into "quiet retirement" in southern China, Chinese sources said yesterday.

Mr Liang, 71, was officially removed from his post last September for alleged involvement in "economic crimes".

Analysts say the relatively benign treatment meted out to Mr Liang, a protege of ousted party chief, Mr Zhao Ziyang, is an indication that the hard-line leadership is trying to mollify members of the party's liberal faction, many of whom occupy senior positions in Guangdong and Hainan provinces.

Announcing Mr Liang's dismissal last September, Mr Wei Jianxing, the Minister of Supervision, said that "during his tenure in Hainan, Liang committed the serious mistake of abusing power for private gain".

Mr Liang was alleged to have been involved in a racket to illegally import cars to Hainan.

At the same time, he reportedly used his influence to help his son and wife clinch business deals in Hainan, Hong Kong and Shenzhen.

According to usual practice, a senior official found guilty of "economic crime" would be dealt with by both the party's Central Commission for Disciplinary Inspection and the law courts.

Henan Reports on Anti-Corruption Operation

HK2401130790 Zhengzhou HENAN RIBAO in Chinese
24 Dec 89 p 1

[Report by Zhang Bosen (1728 2672 2773): "Provincial Higher People's Court, Procuratorate, and Supervisory Department Report to Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on Conditions in Fighting Against Corruption and Bribery"]

[Text] [No dateline given] (HENAN RIBAO)—On the morning of 22 December, during the 13th meeting of the standing committee of the 7th provincial People's Congress, Zheng Zengmao, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Xi Baoshan, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and Zhi Siliang, deputy director of the provincial Supervisory Department, briefed standing committee members on the progress made by the province in its efforts to implement the "notice" of the

Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, to struggle against graft and bribery, and to promote clean and honest government.

Zheng Zengmao said: From January to November this year, all the people's courts in Henan Province tried a total of 3,615 first-instance cases of all kinds of economic offences; resolved 3,285 cases; and passed sentence on 4,615 economic criminal offenders, of whom 69 were sentenced to life imprisonment or death penalty, 1,457 to 5 or more years' imprisonment, while 60 were exempted from criminal punishment. In addition, penalties were inflicted upon 345 people who had played a part in major and important cases involving illegal gains exceeding 10,000 yuan each, and the handling of these cases saved the state an economic loss of more than 14 million yuan.

Xi Baoshan said: From 15 August through 31 October, in this province, a total of 2,423 economic criminal offenders visited procuratorial organs to confess their crime. Their cases involved a total value of more than 26.67 million yuan, and the value of the illicit money and spoils recovered so far totals more than 15.48 million yuan. Chen Bingquan, head of the freight section of the transport department of the Zhengzhou Railway Bureau, was arrested according to the law because he had accepted bribes. But, as he readily confessed his crime and informed against other people involved in the case, the procuratorial organ released him on bail. Gao Shengling, deputy secretary general of the Luoyang City party committee, asked for and accepted bribes during his office as secretary of the Yanshi and Luoning county party committees. He did not give himself up before the deadline set by the "Notice" but tried to get by. So he was finally arrested according to the law.

As revealed by Zhi Siliang, by 31 October a total of 410 people in the province had given themselves up and confessed their crimes to supervisory organs at all levels. Among them were a cadre at the departmental and bureau level, 25 cadres at the county and section level, and 112 cadres in charge of scientific and technological affairs. Their cases involved a total value of 4,036,300 yuan, and so far 2,280,900 yuan of illicit money and some spoils have been recovered.

Yang Xizong Cites Socialism in Henan Rural Work

HK1701124490 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] During a provincial conference on ideological and political work for rural areas held in Xinxiang yesterday, provincial party committee Secretary Yang Xizong emphasized: At the present stage, the fundamental task for the ideological and political work in rural areas is to let socialist thinking occupy the ideological front in rural areas. This will ensure the implementation of the line of one center and two basic points and promote the development of socialist material and spiritual civilizations. It will also mold a new generation of socialist peasants with

lofty ideals, moral integrity, good educational background, and a high sense of discipline.

After analyzing the existing problems regarding the ideological and political work in rural areas, Yang Xizong stated four requirements calling for improved education to cope with specific needs. These requirements are: 1) it is necessary to constantly and persistently convince people of the necessity of upholding the CPC's leadership and the socialist road and to oppose and wipe out the influence of bourgeois liberalization in rural areas; 2) it is necessary to propagandize in a thorough way the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, teach cadres and the masses to correctly evaluate the situation, and thus ensure that the targets of the economic improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform will be fulfilled; 3) it is necessary to comprehensively, thoroughly, and persistently propagandize the rural policy; and 4) it is necessary to step up education in new value standards and in the socialist legal system among the vast number of peasants.

Yang Xizong said: In order to strengthen the peasants' confidence in the socialist road under the CPC's leadership, we must on the one hand promote production, boost the economy, improve the people's material and cultural life, and do practical work to show the vast number of peasants the superiority of the socialist system; and, on the other hand, we must rely on effective ideological and political work, and constantly keep up our efforts in promoting education in the four cardinal principles. We must make our propaganda more vivid, convincing the public with specific facts, and thus enable them to reach a common understanding on the basis of the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

Yang Xizong pointed out: To fight criminal activities and various evil phenomena in rural areas, we must on the one hand take strong action against them and, on the other, strengthen propaganda and education in democracy, the legal system, and socialist moral values. In addition, we can launch mass campaigns to promote new morality, enrich the masses' cultural life, and thus enable socialist thinking to occupy the ideological front in rural areas.

Yang Xizong emphasized: Strengthening the party's grass-roots organizations is a precondition for strengthening the ideological and political work in rural areas. The vast number of rural cadres must learn from Comrade Jiao Yulu, improve their work style, and maintain closer ties with the masses. They should win the people's trust by developing a clean and honest government, render good service to the people, and bring benefit to the people by developing and expanding the collective economy at the village level. They should make every effort to draw close the relations between the party and the masses and between cadres and the masses. In the meantime, they should also devote more efforts to developing the militia, the Communist Youth League, the women's federation, and other mass organizations, and

thus make contributions to the improvement of the ideological and political work in rural areas.

Cheng Weigao Attends Henan Scientific Gathering

HK2501105090 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Excerpts] On the morning of 23 January, scientific and technological circles of Zhengzhou held a Spring Festival tea party in the Provincial Scientific and Technological Hall. Governor Cheng Weigao's speech on exerting great efforts to invigorate agriculture and industry with science and technology greatly encouraged the scientific and technological personnel.

At the party, on behalf of the provincial party committee and provincial government, Zhao Di, provincial party committee deputy secretary, extended cordial regards and seasonal greetings to the scientific and technological workers throughout the province. [passage omitted] He said: The party organizations and governments at all levels must further show concern and cherish the intellectuals, support their work, and strive to create a social environment more beneficial to the growth of qualified personnel. Moreover, he hoped that the scientific and technological workers will vigorously foster the spirit of devotion, the spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of hard struggle, the spirit of cooperation, and the spirit of becoming masters of their own affairs. They will forever breathe the same air and share the same fate with the motherland and people.

The representatives of well-known specialists and scholars and outstanding scientific and technological workers of our province, the scientific and technological personnel who have achieved outstanding results in helping the poor by providing them with scientific and technological service and in the course of going to factories and rural areas, and the personnel returning home from further studies abroad, totaling some 140 people, happily gathered under the same roof. Many of them spoke, reporting the results in their work last years and stating their new plans in the Year of Horse.

In conclusion, Governor Cheng Weigao said: I am dealing with two viewpoints:

1. In the year ahead, scientific and technological circles must vigorously strengthen ideological and political work and adhere to the four cardinal principles. This cannot be shaken.

2. It is necessary to exert great efforts to really solve the question of agricultural technology and the question of the separation of industrial production from science and technology throughout the province in 3 years' time. It is essential to rely on science and technology to invigorate agriculture, industry, and Henan.

He hoped that the leading cadres of the rural areas and industry throughout the province will establish a strong concept of science and technology and, on the other

hand, mobilize the scientific and technological personnel to make more contributions toward invigorating agriculture and industry.

Attending the Spring Festival tea party of scientific and technological circles in Zhengzhou were also leaders of the provincial party, government, and Army, including Qin Kecai, (Liu Guangxiang), Han Jingcao, Wu Shaokui, Guo Peiyun, Fan Lian, Hu Tingji, Dong Mingsheng, Ding Zhenyu, Tu Jiaji, and Huang Qiugui.

Henan's Yang Xizong, Leaders Meet Teachers

*HK2601031090 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning provincial party and government leaders Yang Xizong, Hou Zhiying, Fan Lian, Yu Youxian, and Dong Minsheng, as well as responsible persons of organizations directly under the provincial authorities, happily met representatives of teachers from universities and colleges in Zhengzhou and from middle and primary schools, vocational schools, and kindergartens. They looked back at the past and forward to the future while ringing out the old year and ringing in the new. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the provincial party committee, its secretary, Yang Xizong, expressed heart-felt thanks and extended festive greetings to all teachers working hard on the education front of the province. He pointed out: Young students should be especially taught about the actual conditions of our country and about modern history and contemporary history. They should receive intensified education in adherence to the four cardinal principles, and top priority should be given to the firm and correct political orientation in handling all fields of school work. Yang Xizong hoped that all education undertakings would adhere to the principle of serving socialist modernization, and that all graduates would achieve proficiency in professions and technology and also would be politically reliable. At the same time, he pointed out that it is necessary to mobilize all social forces to persistently carry on the 9-year compulsory education system and make continued efforts to improve the quality of laborers. Yang Xizong stressed that party committees and governments at different levels should give more leadership to education work and go to schools to help them solve their difficulties and problems. Leaders who are indifferent to education are not qualified ones. [passage omitted]

Henan Releases 51 Beijing Turmoil Participants

*HK2401064790 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Jan 90*

[Text] The spokesman of the Henan Provincial Public Security Department announced that Zhengzhou City, Kaifeng City, Luoyang City, and some other cities recently released 51 lawless people who had been

detained, investigated, and educated for their participation in the turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing between spring and summer of last year.

The spokesman said that the public security organs in Henan have handled all the cases of these people in accordance with the law. The policy followed by the public security organs in handling these cases is to educate all those who do not refuse to mend their ways and turn over a new leaf and to combine punishment with clemency. All 51 people released by the public security organs had violated the law to some extent, but had not committed serious crimes and have expressed willingness to repent.

The spokesman hoped that all those who participated in the turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing between spring and summer of last year and have refused to come to their senses will understand the situation more clearly, admit their crimes, and surrender themselves to the public security organs so as to receive clemency from the authorities.

Henan Groups Visit Returning Martial Law Troops

*HK2501104390 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Jan 90*

[Text] As the first Spring Festival of the 1990's approaches, which will be held from 19 to 21 January, provincial Army comfort groups paid visits to the troops stationed in the localities that had gone to Beijing to carry out martial law enforcement tasks. They also visited provincial armed police units. These comfort groups came from six cities, Zhengzhou, Kaifeng, Xinxian, Anyang, Luoyang, and Xuchang, and were led by leaders of the province, including Yang Xizong, Cheng Weigao, Qin Kecai, Fan Lian, Hu Tiyun, and Liu Yujie. The places where the comfort groups went were filled with a warm atmosphere. The soldiers and civilians happily gathered under the same roof and were as close as fish and water.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, provincial People's Congress, provincial government, provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committee, and all people of the whole province, Yang Xizong, Cheng Weigao, and others extended cordial regards and seasonal greetings to the officers and men.

They said: The Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] is the people's own Army, a powerful Armed Force under the leadership of the CPC, and an Army that wholeheartedly serves the people. It achieved many immortal deeds and made brilliant achievements in founding and building the socialist people's republic. When spring was changing into summer last year, a serious turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion occurred in the capital, Beijing. Acting under orders, you went to Beijing to carry out the martial law enforcement tasks. In the course of putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion and restoring the normal order of work, production, study,

and livelihood, you made outstanding contributions and rendered meritorious service to the people. Here, we sincerely congratulate the heroic collectives and individuals who had rendered meritorious service in the course of putting down rebellion and been awarded prizes, expressed earnest sympathy and solicitude for the comrades who had been gloriously wounded, and expressed deep mourning for the martyrs who had laid down their lives for the country. Over the past 1 year, you have carried forward the good tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and regarded the people as your parents and the places where you are stationed as your hometowns. You have selflessly offered a large amount of manpower, and financial and material resources, and made outstanding contributions in the aspects of supporting local industrial and agricultural production, participating in the work of combating floods, rushing to deal with emergencies, providing disaster relief, conducting education in national defense, organizing militia training, upholding social order, and making joint Army-civilian efforts to build civilization.

Wherever the comfort groups went, they humbly solicited views on local work from the officers and men of the troops, and on behalf of the provincial party committee and provincial government, presented silk banners, gifts, and bonuses to them. The members of a comfort group visited Major General (Zhang Kun), deputy political commissar of a certain group Army, who was seriously wounded by rioters in the execution of the martial law enforcement tasks, and (Shen Jinglian), (Yu Aijun), and (Zhou Jiazhu), guards of the Republic.

The military and political heads of the troops and armed police units declared: We will live up to the expectations of the provincial leaders and the 80 million people of Henan. We will further strengthen political building and guarantee that the troops will forever be politically qualified. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, we will continuously foster the excellent traditions of our Army and repay the concern of the provincial leaders and all people of the whole province with our deeds. We will make new contributions toward the building of two civilizations in Henan.

Provincial singing and dancing troupes and the Henan (Yuejiao) Opera Troupe, led by (Sun Fengwei), a well-known performance artist, followed the provincial Army comfort groups to give performances.

Henan Political, Military Leaders Attend Party

HK2401124190 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Provincial party, government, and military leaders held a forum at the Zhongzhou Guesthouse yesterday afternoon to ring in the Spring Festival.

In attendance were Yang Xizong, Cheng Weigao, Zhao Di, Yao Minxue, Hu Xiaoyun, Lin Yinghai, Han Jingcao, Lin Xiao, Yan Jimin, Zhang Zhigang, Hou Zhiying,

Qin Kecai, Song Zhaosu, (Liu Guangqiang), Yu Youxian, and other leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government, and the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committee [CPPCC]. Also in attendance were Li Guangsheng, Dong Guoqing, (Liang Guangli), (Yang Xinlong), (Zhang Wencai), (Yu Lusheng), (Wen Shuren), (Shao Shichen), (Dian Tijian), (Liu Jiefang), (Jiang Hongqiang), (Gao Hongzhi), (Cui Huizheng), (Sun Shikong), (Li Xueshi), (Wang Changping), (Cai Songlin), (Liu Jinlong), (Jin Shusheng), and other leaders of PLA [People's Liberation Army] units stationed in Henan and the Henan Provincial People's Armed Police General Unit. [passage omitted]

The meeting was presided over by Vice Governor Hu Tiyun. In the name of the provincial party committee and government, provincial party committee Yang Xizong extended his best regards and season's greetings to officers and men of PLA units stationed in Henan and the Provincial People's Armed Police General Unit, wishing them a happy Lunar New Year and that everything turns out as they wish. Yang Xizong pointed out: At the turn of spring and summer last year, a handful of hostile forces stirred up a disturbance and counterrevolutionary rebellion. In the complex political struggle, officers and men of PLA units stationed in Henan and the Henan Provincial People's Armed Police General Unit took a firm and clear-cut stand, obeyed orders and commands, strictly observed discipline, and took the overall interests into account. They performed indelible feats for the party and people. Facts prove that without a people's army the people have nothing. Yang Xizong pointed out: Thanks to the concerted efforts made by the people of the whole province, in the past year our province made new progress in all fields of its work under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee. The people's minds were at ease, and the whole society was stable. All the achievements made by our province could not be separated from the strong support PLA units stationed in our province gave. For this reason, on behalf of the provincial party committee, the government, and the people of the whole province, I once again express heartfelt thanks to PLA units stationed in Henan and the Henan Provincial People's Armed Police General Unit. Yang Xizong called on party committees and governments at different levels to pay more attention to the work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary servicemen and martyrs in the new year. He also urged them to promote the activities of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to revolutionary servicemen and martyrs in a more extensive and thorough way, to care for servicemen as we do for our family members, to take good care of the Army as we do for the Great Wall, and to do more solid work for PLA units and those who should be given special care.

Major General Li Guangsheng, commander of the Henan Provincial Military District, in the name of PLA

units stationed in Henan and the Armed Police General Unit, extended festival greetings to party and government leaders of the province and Zhengzhou City, and to the people of the whole province. He pointed out: In the new year we should firmly implement the policy of furthering economic improvement and rectification and in-depth reform formulated by the party Central Committee and the State Council; profoundly carry out the principle of keeping the Army stable, as mandated by the Central Military Commission; vigorously strengthen political building while maintaining a high combat effectiveness; establish closer ties with the government and with the people; give full play to the role of field forces, local forces, armed police units, and the militia in stabilizing social stability and rejuvenating the economy; and work together with cadres and the masses of the whole province to create a new situation in the building of the two civilizations in Henan. [passage omitted]

Hubei's Guan Guangfu Visits Veteran Soldiers

HK2401064990 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Excerpts] After crossing over mountain after mountain, on the morning of 21 January, Guan Guangfu, provincial party committee secretary, braved the rain and cold wind and reached the village of (Wang Jiafang), at (Dubi) Township of Huanggang County. He visited three veteran revolutionaries, called (Lin Jinfu), (Lin Yufu), and (Lin Shuichun), who joined the party during the period of the war of resistance against Japan. Guan Guanfu had a cordial talk with them.

The three veteran soldiers, over 80 years old, all joined the revolutionary ranks as early as 1935 and joined the party in 1937. During the war of resistance against Japan and the revolutionary civil war, they shielded a certain number of important party cadres, such as Zhang Tixue and Fang Yi, as well as the people's own Army and preserved firearms, ammunition, grain, and piece goods for our Army. After liberation, they also made contributions to the building of primary party organizations at the village.

As soon as Comrade Guan Guangfu reached the mouth of the village, the three veteran soldiers stepped forward to greet the guest and said: We saw you on the television but we never expected that you would come just to see us. Guan Guangfu said in reply: You veteran comrades conquered the country. The party and people are grateful to you. [passage omitted]

After inquiring about how education on the revolutionary traditions was going on in the village, Comrade Guan Guangfu pointed out that we must invite veteran comrades to talk about revolutionary traditions and teach cadres and juveniles to contrast the present with the past. He also said: Successors should learn from veteran comrades, so that the glorious traditions and good work style of our party will be handed down from generation to generation. [passage omitted]

Hubei's Guan Addresses Spring Festival Meeting

HK2401052590 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Excerpts] This morning, the meeting room of the Hongshan Guesthouse in Wuchang was filled with a festival atmosphere. More than 300 people, including leading comrades of the provincial party committee and personalities of various circles, were holding a Spring Festival tea party here. They extended New Year greetings to each other, talked about the great achievements the province had made in the 1980's, and looked ahead to the first year of the 1990's with full confidence.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, provincial Advisory Committee, provincial People's Government, provincial government, and provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, and provincial Military District, including Guan Guangfu, Zhao Fulin, Qian Yunlu, Ding Fengying, Zhang Xueqi, Tian Qiyu, Zhong Shuqiao, Chen Ming, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, were present at the tea party. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial party committee, extended New Year greetings to all participants as well as to the workers, peasants, intellectuals, and cadres throughout the province, who are fighting on various fronts for the realization of modernization. He extended greetings to the officers and men of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] and armed police, to the family members of the servicemen and revolutionary martyrs, to the retired veteran soldiers and cadres, to the democratic party and nonparty patriotic personages, to our friends of all nationalities and all circles, to our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and to the Overseas Chinese residing abroad.

He said: The past decade was a decade in which the people of all nationalities in our province were advancing along the socialist orientation under the leadership of the Communist Party and achieved great successes. Over the past 10 years, we have taken economic construction as the center of our work and adhered to the four cardinal principles and the policy of reform and opening up. We have thus vigorously promoted the development of various socialist undertakings in our province and achieved a rapid economic development. The provincial GNP doubled 2 years ahead of schedule. Education, science and technology, culture, public health, sports, and various other undertakings have been developing rapidly. The people's livelihood has been greatly improved in both urban and rural areas. Democracy and legal system have been further strengthened, and the political situation of stability and unity has been consolidated. [passage omitted]

He continued: In the past year, what has been particularly engraved on our minds was the political disturbance that occurred during the late spring and early

summer days. Thanks to the wise decision and resolute measures adopted by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, we defeated the attack launched by bourgeois liberalization, achieved great victories in stopping turmoil and suppressing the counterrevolutionary riot in Beijing, and smashed the "peaceful evolution" plot of both internal and external hostile forces. Through this disturbance, the people of our province have further strengthened their confidence in upholding the basic line of one center and two basic points under the leadership of the Communist Party and building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

Looking into the future, Comrade Guan Guangfu said: At present, the first task for us is to maintain social stability. We must firmly and resolutely uphold the four cardinal principles and carry out unremitting struggles against bourgeois liberalization and peaceful evolution so as to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, which has not come easily. In order to maintain social stability, economic stability is the basis. We are thus compelled to continue to implement the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the 4th enlarged plenary meeting of the 5th provincial party committee and do an even better job in economic improvement and rectification. [passage omitted]

Hubei's Guan Guangfu Inspects Dabieshan Area

*HK2501055990 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] From 17 to 22 January Guan Guangfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, inspected Huanggang County and Yingshan County in the Dabieshan area. During his inspection, Comrade Guan Guangfu stressed that the mountainous areas must rely on science and technology to shake off poverty and to become prosperous. The key to the development of the mountainous areas lies in strengthening the CPC organizations at the grass-roots level.

Comrade Guan Guangfu fully affirmed the achievements made by Yingshan County and presented a number of important proposals aimed at enabling the mountainous areas to shake off poverty and to become prosperous and at strengthening party-building work in rural areas. Comrade Guan Guangfu stressed that in order to promote development, it is necessary to promote scientific, technological, economic, and agricultural development. Comrade Guan Guangfu called on the cadres at all levels to learn science and technology, step up family planning work and afforestation work, combine afforestation with economic development, and strengthen the building of the CPC branches in rural areas.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said that at present, the rural areas must greatly carry out education on the basic line of the CPC and on China's current national situation. This education should enable the broad masses of the peasants and cadres to acquire a correct understanding

of the current situation. The rural areas should also carry out education on China's achievements over the past 40 years, especially over the past decade, during which China implemented her policies of reform and opening to the outside world. The rural areas should conduct education on stabilizing the existing policies as well as the popular feelings of the people; carry out education on implementing the double-level management with a view to improving the contracted responsibility system, in which remuneration is linked to output, and to strengthening rural collectives; carry out education on correctly handling the relationship between the interests of the state, the interests of the collectives, and the interests of the individuals; and conduct education on strengthening the building of the CPC branches and giving full play to the exemplary role of CPC members.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said that CPC organizations in the rural areas should simultaneously promote the development of the commodity economy and the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The leading organs at all levels must strengthen their leadership, fulfill their work in a down-to-earth manner, and solve their problems by seeking truth from facts. [passage omitted]

Comrade Guan Guangfu said that the party and government organs at all levels must make every possible endeavor to improve and increase their services to peasants and agricultural production. [passage omitted]

Guan Guangfu Visits Hubei Experts, Professors

*HK2901085290 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 25 January, Guan Guangfu, provincial party committee secretary, together with other comrades, including Zhang Xueqi, member of the provincial party committee standing committee and political commissar of the Hubei Provincial Military District, paid a special visit to the Central China Agricultural University to say Happy New Year to experts and professors. They extended their best festive regards through them to teaching and administrative staff and students of universities and colleges across the province.

In a cordial and lively atmosphere, Guan Guangfu and Zhang Xueqi had an informal discussion with 13 experts, professors, and party and administrative leaders of the school. [passage omitted] On the occasion, Guan Guangfu said with deep feeling: In the name of the party, government, and military organs of Hubei Province, today I come here to say Happy New Year to all of you. When celebrating the Spring Festival, we should not forget our intellectuals, nor should we forget those who distribute knowledge as well as those who train talented people. During the war years, Chairman Mao always said that without the participation of intellectuals the revolution would not succeed; the same is true when we are now working for economic construction, carrying out reform and opening to the outside world. This is the consistent policy of our party toward intellectuals, and we should continue to implement it. Comrade Guan

Guangfu added: This is a rewarding visit for me, as you have given sincere advice and many suggestions. Your free expression of views shows your political enthusiasm of loving the party and socialism and your absolute sincerity for reform, opening up, and the socialist four modernizations. This will greatly contribute to the effort to improve the work of the provincial party committee and government and help them make their policies in a more scientific and democratic way. From now on, not only leading organs of the provincial party committee and government should ask for advice and learn from experts and professors, but also all other departments should acquire knowledge from them to improve their work. Comrade Zhang Xueqi also said on the occasion: The development of agriculture relies first on policies, and second on science and technology. The suggestions stated by the experts present inspire me very much and convince me that Hubei's agriculture faces a bright future. On behalf of People's Liberation Army units stationed in Hubei, I say Happy New Year to experts, professors, and all intellectuals. [passage omitted]

Southwest Region

Guizhou Leaders Visit Outstanding Teachers

HK2401123790 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Yesterday [22 January] morning, leading comrades of the provincial party and government, including Liu Zhengwei, Ding Tingmo, Zhou Yansong, Li Jifeng, Zhang Yuqin, and Wang Qingyan, went to the homes of the outstanding teachers of the Guiyang education system to show the concern of the party and of the people for them and to extend seasonal greetings.

In the homes of (Wang Xiaowei), grade one teacher of Second Guiyang Middle School and national advanced worker; of (Huang Ninghua), headmaster of Guiyang City (Jiayou) Nursery and national model worker of the education system; and of (Liu Qianhua), senior teacher of Eighth Guiyang Middle School, Provincial Party Committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei and other leaders expressed deep concern about their health and thanked them for their contributions toward the education cause. Liu Zhengwei said: You have exerted great efforts to cultivate the younger generation. You have worked hard. On behalf of the provincial party committee, I am coming to see you and wish you all a happy New Year.

The teachers thanked the party and government for their concern. They declared: In the future, we must work even harder and shall by no means fail to live up to the expectations of the party and people.

Yesterday [22 January], the leaders of the provincial party and government also paid comfort visits to the homes of the outstanding teachers of universities and middle and primary schools, including Guiyang Medical College, Provincial Commercial School, Provincial Food

School, Wudang District (Jinhua) Primary School, and Guiyang Girls' Vocational School and wished them a happy New Year.

Guizhou Leaders Attend Party for Elderly

HK2401123390 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Some 200 representatives of the old people of various nationalities and circles in Guiyang held a tea party at the (Xinqiao) Hotel yesterday [22 January] afternoon to celebrate the Spring Festival. Leaders of the provincial party, government, and army, including Liu Zhengwei, Ding Tingmo, Long Zhiyi, Miao Chunting, Liu Hanzhen, Kang Huzhen, (He Renzhong), and Li Jifeng, attended the party to extend seasonal greetings to the old people. Also attending the tea party were elderly comrades, including Li Tinggui, Chen Xingeng, Jin Feng, Ran Yannong, Hui Shiru, (Wang Ruoping), (Zhu Ruiru), (Zeng Xingbing), (Sheng Bingfang), and (Zhang Huayou); and leaders of Guiyang City, including Li Wanlu, (Wang Jisheng), and (Liu Yejiang).

At the party, provincial party committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei said: We have never forgotten the outstanding contributions made by the old people of various nationalities and circles in the revolution and construction work. The elderly comrades are the valuable wealth of the party and country and the meritorious workers of the people. The party remembers you. The people remember you. It is natural that the elderly comrades are of noble character and high prestige and command social respect. The provincial party committee hopes that the old comrades with rich and practical experience will hand down the party's glorious traditions and excellent work style from generation to generation and carry them forward with their own exemplary actions. It is also hoped that the old workers, old peasants, and old intellectuals will continuously foster the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and play an important part in stabilizing the economy, politics, and society.

Jin Feng, vice chairman of the Provincial Commission for the Elderly; and Li Wanlu, secretary of Guiyang City Party Committee, also spoke at the party. They wished the old people of various nationalities and circles a happy New Year, good health, and long life!

Tibet's Hu Jintao Attends Spring Festival Party

HK2401074590 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Text] The Organization Department of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and the Tibet Autonomous Regional Veteran Cadre Affairs Bureau jointly held a Spring Festival tea party for retired veteran cadres and veteran comrades in Lhasa on the afternoon of 23 January.

Regional party, government, and army leaders, including Hu Jintao, secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional

People's Government, Raidi, deputy secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, and some other leaders, attended the tea party.

On behalf of the Organization Department of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and the Tibet Autonomous Regional Veteran Cadre Affairs Bureau, (Pu Jie), executive deputy director of the Organizational Department of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, delivered a lunar New Year message to all the veteran cadres at the tea party. Comrade (Pu Jie) said that all the retired veteran cadres are valuable assets of the party and the state and have rendered outstanding services to the people of Tibet. The people of Tibet will never forget the great contributions made by all the retired veteran cadres and veteran comrades. Over the years, the retired veteran cadres in Tibet have maintained their revolutionary integrity in their later years, continued to make contributions to the building of the four modernizations, made investigations and proposals aimed at helping the provincial party and government organs make their decisionmaking more scientific, and led the broad masses of the people to shake off poverty and become prosperous. They have also provided consultative services to the party and government organs at all levels, taken part in various social and welfare activities, worked hard for the people, shown concern for the growth of the younger generations, set a fine example for the broad masses of the people as well as their own children, and participated in the compilation of the revolutionary history books.

Comrade (Pu Jie) said that in the year 1990, Tibet will make increased efforts to further improve and attach greater importance to the work relating to retired veteran cadres, conscientiously implement the party's principles and policies toward retired veteran cadres in the light of her local conditions, coordinate the efforts of all parties concerned in the society to improve the work of resettling and providing services to retired veteran cadres, do more things for the retired veteran cadres, help the retired veteran cadres solve their problems, and create a fine environment and a happy atmosphere for all the retired veteran cadres.

On behalf of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, Hu Jintao, secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the tea party.

Comrade Hu Jintao said that the people of Tibet will never forget the outstanding historical contributions made by the retired veteran cadres and veteran comrades to Tibet's revolution and construction and will always cherish the memory of all those revolutionary martyrs who laid down their lives for the liberation of Tibet as well as the construction of Tibet.

Comrade Hu Jintao expressed the hope that the CPC committees and the people's governments at all levels listen to the views of the retired veteran cadres and help the retired veteran cadres solve their problems so as to

really enable them to live happily. Comrade Hu Jintao said that all the retired veteran comrades should continue to show concern for and support the work of the CPC committees and the people's governments at all levels and make greater contributions to the CPC cause.

Lang Jie, vice chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, also delivered a speech at the tea party.

At the tea party, the provincial party, government, and army leaders as well as the retired veteran cadres also watched some excellent performances staged by the Tibet Autonomous Regional Song and Dance Troupe and the Lhasa City's Song and Dance Troupe.

Yunnan's Pu Chaozhu Addresses Spring Festival Party

*HK2401051790 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] The provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] held a tea party yesterday afternoon to celebrate the Spring Festival. Leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial government, as well as members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC provincial committee and CPPCC members in Kunming and responsible persons of various democratic parties and relevant mass organizations were invited to the party. The party was presided over by Liu Shusheng, chairman of the CPPCC provincial committee. Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, extended New Year greetings to the participants on behalf of the provincial party committee. He said: The CPPCC is a patriotic united front organization and an important organizational form of political consultation and multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party. [passage omitted]

Pu Chaozhu said: The main tasks for this year are: 1) To maintain stability in society; 2) to promote economic development; and 3) to do a good job in party building. In order to build socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics through our common efforts, reunify our motherland, and rejuvenate China, it is necessary to further adhere to and improve the basic political system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation. Party and government leaders at all levels must attach importance to the work concerning the CPPCC and various democratic parties and their roles in participating in and supervising government and political affairs. They must listen to the opinions with an open mind and earnestly accept their supervision. [passage omitted]

North Region

Li Ximing Addresses Beijing Plenary Session

SK2601092490 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
19 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] The Eighth (enlarged) Plenary Session of the Sixth Beijing Municipal CPC Committee opened on 18 December.

The major subjects of this session are to further study and implement the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; to examine the "opinions on implementing the CPC Central Committee's decision with regard to further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform" put forward by the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee; and to discuss and arrange for next year's economic work.

At the session, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, made a speech entitled "Seek Unity of Understanding, Summon Up Spirit, and Comprehensively Implement the Party Central Committee's Decision on Improving the Economic Environment, Rectifying the Economic Order, and Deepening the Reform." His speech falls into five parts: 1) Comprehensively understand the current economic situation, and firmly and unswervingly implement the principles concerning the economic rectification and improvement and indepth reform; 2) Correctly understand and handle the relations between the economic rectification and improvement and the deepening of reform; 3) Firmly embrace the guiding ideology for the long-term, sustained, stable, and harmonious development of the national economy; 4) Carry forward the fine tradition of arduous struggle and adhere to living austere lives for a few years; 5) Strengthen the party's leadership over the economic rectification and improvement and the deepening of reform.

Li Ximing stressed a correct understanding of the current situation is the basis for formulating policies and raising tasks, as well as the prerequisite for further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. In light of the ideological problems among some cadres and masses, he stressed the necessity and urgency of the economic rectification and improvement and pointed out that the economic rectification and improvement is by no means an expedient measure, which cannot be avoided or delayed. Leaders at all levels must guard against and overcome the tendency of having a deficient estimate of problems in an effort to firmly and unswervingly carry out the economic rectification and improvement through to the end.

Li Ximing said: In the process of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, difficulties are hard to avoid. We should never waver from the economic rectification and improvement just

because of the emergence of some difficulties. Difficulties will bring us not only pressures but also opportunities. The wisdom and leadership expertise of a leader can be manifested in the fact that he is brave and resolute in meeting difficulties head on and is wise and able to unite the vast number of the masses to surmount difficulties when they appear. We must place the basic point of our work on exploiting the subjective activity and mobilizing the initiative of the masses to overcome difficulties through joint wisdom and efforts.

Chen Xitong, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of the municipality, presided over the session. Attending the session were Li Qiyuan and Wang Guang, deputy secretaries of the municipal party committee; Li Jinmin, Zhang Jianmin, Meng Zhiyuan, Yuan Liben, and Chen Guangwen, standing committee members of the municipal party committee; Jiao Ruoyu, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Wang Xian, chairman of the municipal advisory commission; and Bai Jiefu, chairman of the municipal government.

Also attending the session were members and alternate members of the municipal party committee; members of the municipal advisory commission; members of the municipal discipline inspection commission; principal responsible persons of the municipal party committee, the people's congress standing committee, the government, the committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and the various commissions, departments, and offices; and major party and government responsible persons of various districts, counties, bureaus, general companies, institutions of higher learning, and some large factories. Ten party committee secretaries from the grass-roots units of industrial, urban construction, and commerce and trade enterprises also attended the session upon invitation.

This session will last 5 days.

Li Ximing Attends Economist's Birthday Party

SK2601091490 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
20 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] On 19 December, the Beijing Municipal Federation of Social Sciences and the Beijing Economics Society held a celebration meeting marking the 90th birthday of Professor Chen Daisun, a noted economist and educator, and marking the 65th anniversary of his academic career. Li Ximing, Wang Guang, Liu Daosheng, and Nie Zhen, as well as noted economists Tao Dayong and Wu Shuqing, attended the meeting to extend congratulations.

During his 65-year-long teaching career, the 90-year-old Professor Chen Daisun has educated generations of youths and nurtured a large number of economic and scientific talents for the state with his broad and profound knowledge, his meticulous scholarship, and his scientific spirit of seeking truth from facts.

At the meeting, Comrade Li Ximing extended warm congratulations to Professor Chen Daisun and expressed his respect and love to Professor Chen in the capacity of a student and a Communist Party member. Li Ximing said: "During the period of attending Qinghua University, I had a feeling of great reverence for Mr. Chen Daisun's meticulous scholarship and scientific approach, although I had not directly attended his lectures. The exemplary manner and appearance in imparting knowledge and educating students manifested by Professor Chen Daisun and some other scholars and professors of the older generation has exerted great impact on young students."

Li Ximing highly praised Chen Daisun for his high sense of responsibility to the country and the Chinese nation and for his scientific spirit of seeking truth from facts. Li Ximing said: "During his life, Mr Chen Daisun has paid attention to doing research in line with specific bias, has connected the scientific spirit in doing research with the patriotic thought, and has connected academic research with the development of China's economic construction, thus enabling many students to accept the Marxist outlook on world and methodology from his academic concepts. Therefore, he has made contributions to our country." In his speech, Li Ximing also stressed the importance of using Marxism to guide the research of social sciences.

Li Ximing Speaks at Beijing Education Conference

SK2601090590 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
28 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] "The educational undertakings have a bearing on the question whether or not there are enough successors to carry on the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and whether or not the communist ideals will be upheld. Therefore, training a generation of a new type of people who are well developed morally, intellectually, and physically is a matter of prime importance. We should gradually establish a complete system concerning moral education from among primary and middle schools to universities in a bid to make moral education a real success. Party committees and governments at all levels as well as various departments should strengthen research and work hard to yield practical and thorough results in this regard." These remarks were made by Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, at the municipal education work conference which ended on 26 December.

He Dongchang, Wang Jialiu, Lu Yucheng, and Li Chen attended the conference.

Li Ximing pointed out at the conference that marked achievements have been scored in the reform of the management system within the municipality's primary and middle schools. He expressed hope that this reform will be carried on. On the one hand, we should consolidate the achievements in the reform and maximize the effectiveness of measures and policies concerning reform; on the other hand, we should make continued

efforts to deepen the reform in a bid to push the educational and teaching quality to a new level. We should persist in the training orientation of all-around development—morally, intellectually, and physically—with focus on morality. The education work should be carried out in adherence to the four cardinal principles, and should be focused on training children to become qualified successors to carry on the revolutionary cause of proletariat and enabling them to embrace a correct outlook on life and the world, with the idea of serving collectives, the motherland, and the people.

He Dongchang, vice chairman of the State Education Commission, also made a speech at the conference.

Inner Mongolia's Wang Visits PLA Units, Workers

SK2601135590 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Excerpts] On the eve of Spring Festival, leading comrades of the region respectively went deep into the Armed Forces, plants, and markets to visit commanders and fighters, model workers, and the staff and workers who stood fast at their posts and to give them and their family members the festive regards offered by the regional party committee and the regional government.

On the morning of 25 January, regional party and government leaders, including Wang Qun, Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Liu Yunshan, Pei Yingwu, and Liu Zuohui, cordially held dialogues with leaders of the Inner Mongolia Regional Military District.

On behalf of the regional party committee and the regional government, Wang Qun extended cordial regards to the vast number of commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) units stationed in our region; wished that the PLA units will make great achievements in making the Armed Forces more revolutionary, regular, and modern; and thanked them for their contributions to consolidating the region's political situation characterized by stability and unity and supporting the economic construction of the localities.

Wang Qun hoped that the Army and the people would continuously carry forward the glorious tradition of being as close as fish and water and would build Inner Mongolia into a northern [words indistinct] characterized by prosperity and wealth. [passage omitted]

After the dialogue, leading comrades, including Wang Qun, also went deep into the [words indistinct] market of Hohhot City, the farm market of (Hongnao) street, and the (Lintong) shopping center. They inspected the market supply situation and called on the staff and workers of the markets. [passage omitted]

Northeast Region

Jilin Holds Work Conference 17-20 Jan

Hui Liangyu Speaks

SK2201042290 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] The provincial rural work conference ceremoniously opened in the city of Changchun on the morning of 17 January. The participants of the conference will analyze the rural situation and mutually discuss a major plan for making agriculture flourish. They will adopt a resolution on arousing all units from top to bottom and various industries and trades throughout the province to take action immediately to make concerted efforts to wrest a bumper agricultural harvest this year; to have the rural economy achieve sustained, stable, and harmonious development; and to make sustained efforts to improve the economic environment, rectify economic order, deepen the reform drive, and stabilize the whole situation.

During the conference, the provincial authorities will commend the advanced units and individuals who have emerged in the construction of water conservation works. The participants will exchange their advanced or typical experiences.

Attending the work conference were leading comrades from the provincial level organs, including He Zhukang, Zhang Fengqi, Huo Mingguang, Wang Zhongyu, Liu Yunzhao, Hui Liangyu, Li Deming, and Zhang Baohua.

He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the work conference. Hui Liangyu, vice governor of the province, delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government, entitled "Mobilize the Whole Province and Make Concerted Efforts To Promote the New Development of the Rural Economy."

In his speech, Hui Liangyu stated that 1989 was an unusual year for the province in developing its economy. Under the double tests of disasters and difficulties in agricultural production, the province made encouraging achievements in the rural economy, thanks to the broad masses of cadres and peasants who had made efforts and worked harder and made new contributions to stabilizing the economy and society in the country. While fully acknowledging the achievements, we must clearly note that our province's agriculture and rural economic work are facing problems. There are still many deeply rooted problems which have not been solved, and there is a crisis in the agricultural development.

In his speech, Hui Liangyu stated that in enhancing agriculture, it is imperative to bring about a fundamental change to ideology and understanding, and that we should seize the historical opportunity of mobilizing the entire party and the whole country to concentrate on successfully conducting agriculture. Therefore, units

from top to bottom throughout the province and various social circles should bring a fundamental change to their ideology or understanding, and enhance their sense of responsibility and emergency in developing agriculture. They should make concerted efforts, engage in their work in a down-to-earth manner, and adopt every possible way and means to push agriculture forward. The provincial authorities have decided, from 1990 on, to extensively carry out the plan to make agriculture to flourish with science and technology, and to adopt measures to vigorously increase the volume of material input so as to continuously upgrade the function of agricultural production.

In referring to the issue of adopting every possible way and means to wrest a bumper agricultural harvest this year, Hui Liangyu stated in his speech the major goals of developing the economy in rural areas this year. In the case of normal conditions, the goals are: to restore grain output to the average level reached 3 years ago; to realize 15.75 billion kg in total grain output; to have the oil-bearing seeds' output reach the self-sufficient level of the province; to realize 1 billion kg in soybean output and 250 million kg in sunflower seed output; and to have beet output reach the maximum level of which the province is capable of producing. To fulfill the forementioned goals, a good job should be done in realistically grasping several of the following measures:

1. Efforts should be made to make agriculture flourish with the extensive use of science and technology by emphasizing the work of popularizing agricultural technologies. We should create an upsurge in studying, applying, and transmitting agricultural technologies among rural areas throughout the province.

2. Effort should be made to uphold the principle of engaging in regular agriculture on the one hand and developing agricultural production on the other hand, and to seek an increase in both output and economic results by developing agricultural production in depth and width.

3. In line with the province's actual situation in the construction of water conservation works and the province's experience gained in developing animal husbandry on a large scale in 1989, the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government have designated the year of 1990 as one of developing the rural economy, in which the province will vigorously engage in the construction of water conservation works.

In referring to the issue of realistically enhancing leadership over agricultural organizations, Hui Liangyu stated in his speech that to wrest a bumper agricultural harvest this year, first of all we should strengthen the agricultural leading system, make efforts to successfully build the grass-roots level organizations of rural areas, and maintain the relative stability of cadres' contingent at the grass-roots level. This will enable the province to keep continuity in the work. Efforts should be made to realistically enhance the ideological and political work, and to have various localities actively explore new directions and methods for the rural ideological and political

work. This will enable the work to truly infiltrate into every village, household, and individual. Efforts should be made to enhance the coordination among various departments so as to extensively carry out the activities of paying attention to and supporting agriculture and making agriculture flourish, and to organize cadres to vigorously carry out their work at the grass-roots level. The provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government have decided to dispatch 10,000 cadres at provincial, city, and county levels by organizing work teams in charge of making agriculture flourish. These teams are to go deep into grass-roots level units to carry out propaganda and education, to organize science and technology to make agriculture flourish, and to conduct investigations and study. These teams should help grass-roots level cadres do a good job in making preparations for farming and engaging in spring farming.

Attending the rural work conference were principal responsible comrades from various cities, prefectures, autonomous prefecture, and counties; and leading personnel from the appropriate departments under the provincial level organs.

He Zhukang Speaks

SK2201060390 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] The provincial rural work conference continued its plenary session on 18 January. Provincial Governor Wang Zhongyu presided over the session. He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave an important speech.

Speaking on the relationship between the endeavor to develop agriculture and the endeavor to stabilize the overall situation, Comrade He Zhukang said: The endeavor to stabilize the overall situation is the task of prime importance for the entire province, and agriculture is the foundation. When the agricultural situation is improved, the situation in the entire national economy will become better, and the political situation will be stable. We should stabilize and improve rural policies, further arouse the enthusiasm of peasants, and properly handle the relationship between the endeavor to stabilize the household output-related contract responsibility system with that of developing an optimal-scale farming method. The output-related contract responsibility system with family-based farming as the major form is compatible with the national and the provincial situations of the present stage, and has displayed fairly great vitality. We should persist in it.

Speaking on the relationship between state investment and the agricultural accumulation, He Zhukang said: In developing agriculture, improving production conditions, and increasing the potential for sustained development, we should rely not only on the improvement of the external environment but also on an increase of the vitality of agriculture itself. However, at present, when we cannot expect the state and the province to allocate

more funds to invest in agriculture, party and government leaders, in the process of performing work, should clearly explain to the cadres and the public that we should rely mainly on the accumulation by agriculture itself to develop agriculture and to increase the potential for its sustained development. The spirit of self-reliance, plain living, and hard struggle is the traditional virtue characteristic of the Chinese nation, and also the basic way to develop agriculture. It is not an issue concerning how much funding we can allocate. It is an issue reflecting the mental attitude of a country and a nation. Today when the state encounters difficulties, we should develop such a spirit all the more. Judging from this point of view, this spirit is also a kind of investment, and a very important investment. We should conscientiously implement the central guideline of leading a few years of austerity, and we should educate peasants to be industrious and thrifty in running their homes and in celebrating the Spring Festival. After selling grain, peasants will have money at their disposal. Party branches and village cadres should help them in planning for spendings, and actively advocate healthy, civilized, and scientific styles of living and consumption. In short, we should tap the potential of the state as much as possible, the collective, and the peasants for a supply of funds; organically combine the funds from these three sources; concentrate them on agricultural production; and make it possible for them to yield the best results. This is the road we should take in the rural construction of our country. All localities should pay attention to summarizing experiences in this work.

Speaking on the relationship between the endeavor to tap the potential for increasing production and to develop agriculture through science and technology, Comrade He Zhukang said: We can upgrade our province's agriculture to a new stage as long as we have the courage to face up to difficulties, step up scientific research, make concerted efforts to tackle key technical problems, and achieve new breakthroughs in some crucial technology. The most crucial work in this is that cadres at various levels, particularly leading cadres, should firmly embrace the idea of developing agriculture through science and technology, and have more initiative in relying on science and technology in developing agriculture.

Speaking on the relationship between adherence to the socialist road and party building, Comrade He Zhukang said: The most important task for the present is to build our party successfully. In our province, rural party members account for nearly 50 percent of the total, and therefore it is a very important task to strengthen the building of the rural grass-roots party organizations. Cities and counties should straighten out backward party branches in 2 to 3 years. We should intensify the education of party members, eliminate the numerous corrupt phenomena, correct unhealthy trends, and resolutely punish and even expel from the party the members who have serious problems and do not mend their way, despite repeated education. Thus, rural party branches

can truly be turned into vigorous and combat effective bastions. This has a great significance in developing the rural economy and adhering to the socialist road. It requires that all party members intensify the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, continuously remold their world outlook, firmly embrace the revolutionary concept on life and the values of communists, enhance their faith in communism, and unswervingly maintain unity with the party Central Committee politically under all circumstances.

Provincial leaders present at the plenary session were Zhang Fengqi, Huo Mingguang, Liu Yunzhao, Du Qinglin, Li Deming, Hui Liangyu, and Zhou Zaikang.

Conference Ends

SK2301005690 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] After a 4-day session, the provincial rural work conference concluded in the city of Changchun on the afternoon of 20 January. During the work conference, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered an important speech, and Hui Liangyu, vice governor of the province, delivered a report on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government.

In line with the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and of the national conference on the comprehensive development of agriculture, the participants of the provincial rural work conference earnestly analyzed the province's economic situation in rural areas; summarized and exchanged their experiences gained in typical cases; discussed issues concerning 531 projects and the plan for carrying out 353 activities; discussed the decision on organizing work teams for making agriculture flourish; and made arrangements for rural economic work, particularly for a series of principles, policies, and strategic measures for reinforcing the agricultural reserve strength and wresting a bumper agricultural harvest this year. All the predetermined goals of the provincial rural work conference were fulfilled.

Two decisions were announced during the rural work conference on the afternoon of 20 January: one is for the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government to commend and award the advanced units which had emerged in popularizing scientific and technological results and in making the rural economy flourish as well as the advanced workers of science and technology; and the other is for the provincial People's Government to commend and award the outstanding counties, cities, and districts which had emerged in the emulation drive of building rural water conservation works in 1989.

During the work conference, the leading comrades of the provincial level organs, including He Zhukang, Wang Zhongyu, Zhang Fengqi, Huo Mingguang, Liu Yunzhao, Du Qinglin, Gu Changchun, Li Deming, Hui Liangyu,

Wang Yunkun, Ren Junjie, and (Zhang Fengwen), presented horizontal inscribed boards, certificates of merits, and bonuses to six units, including the provincial agricultural technical school, which had emerged in popularizing the scientific and technological results and in making the rural economy flourish. They also presented certificates of merit, honorary certificates, and bonuses to 29 experts, professors, and scholars, including (Li Xuechen), who had won the honorary title of advanced workers in popularizing the scientific and technological results and in making the rural economy flourish. They awarded honorary trophies and bonuses to 26 counties, cities, and districts, including Lishu, Gongzhuling, Yongji, Jiutai, Linjiang, who were winners of the emulation drive of building rural water conservation works in 1989.

During the work conference, Governor Wang Zhongyu delivered a summary speech in which he pointed out that various localities across the province should deeply mobilize the people in ideology, create an enthusiastic upsurge in supporting and developing agriculture, earnestly summarize their experiences gained in agriculture, further define the basic way of developing the rural economy, pay attention to grasping the work in two fields simultaneously, do a good job in making overall arrangements for rural work in various fields, enhance the leading systems, and reliably provide organizational guarantees for agricultural development.

Leading Comrades Attend Shenyang Meeting

Forum on Lei Feng Spirit

SK2601133790 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Excerpts] On 22 January, provincial leading comrades, including Quan Shuren, Dai Suli, Gao Zi, Wang Guangzhong, and Xu Shaofu, proceeded to the headquarters and the political department offices of the Shenyang Military Region, called on commanders and fighters there, and studied the work of learning from Lei Feng under the new situation.

At 0900 at the meeting hall on the third floor of the office building of the Shenyang Military Region, comrades of the visiting group, including Quan Shuren, held a forum on how to carry out the campaign of learning from Lei Feng in a down-to-earth manner with Liu Jingsong, Song Keda, Zhu Dunfa, Shi Baoyuan, Li Wenqing, Gao Ke, and (Li Haibo) leading comrades of the Shenyang Military Region, and some office cadres.

Quan Shuren said: Lei Feng was a communist fighter nurtured by our party, the people, and the army. Under the current internationally strained political situation, it is more necessary to carry forward the spirit of Lei Feng, to learn his firm stand of most ardently loving the party and socialism, to persist in the socialist road and orientation, and to let the spirit of Lei Feng become the people's spiritual pillar.

Comrade Quan Shuren said: The year 1990 is a year of crucial importance to deepening reforms, improving the economic environment, and rectifying the economic order. We should use the advantages that larger numbers of People's Liberation Army [PLA] units are stationed in Liaoning, the second hometown of Lei Feng, to carry forward Lei Feng's spirit of arduous struggle. We should also closely unite with the PLA units, have firm confidence in tiding over various kinds of difficulties, and make due contributions to promoting the two civilizations of the province and regularizing the PLA. [passage omitted]

After that, Commander Liu Jingsong reviewed the Shenyang Military Region's experiences in learning from Lei Feng.

He said: Over the past year, in Lei Feng's selfless sacrificing spirit, the people in Liaoning have greatly and enthusiastically supported and helped the PLA units in regard to conducting operations, giving tactical training, and enforcing special missions. We always feel grateful to the people of Liaoning.

Liu Jingsong said: From now on, we should educate the vast number of officers and men of the PLA units to carry forward the spirit of Lei Feng and to always be loyal to, learn from, and serve the people. I believe that the 1990's will be a period to ceaselessly develop the relationship between the army and the people and to add new chapters to the annals of army-men and civilians jointly learning from Lei Feng. [passage omitted]

Also present at the forum were leaders of the province and the Shenyang Military Region, including Sun Qi, Wang Julu, Chen Suzhi, Yu Xiling, Wang Chonglu, Zuo Kun, Dai Xuejiang, and Cai Gongjie.

Liaoning Tea Party Held

SK2601131990 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Text] Liaoning Province and the Shenyang Military Region held a Spring Festival tea party for veteran comrades in Shenyang this afternoon. Army and civilian veteran comrades happily gathered to celebrate the first spring festival of the 1990's.

The conference room on the second floor of the provincial party committee office was filled with laughter at 1400. New and veteran leading comrades of the province, including Quan Shuren, Guo Feng, Wang Guangzhong, Xu Shaofu, Li Huang, Li Tao, Sun Qi, Wang Julu, Hu Yimin, Chen Suzhi, Liu Dongfan and Yu Xiling, and new and veteran leaders of the Shenyang Military Region, including Liu Jingsong, Song Keda, (He Qingji), Zhang Jiecheng, Luo Kunshan, Zhang Wu, Cheng Zemin, He Youfa, Ma Ying and Wang Jiren, animatedly discussed the various achievements scored by the army and the local authorities through close cooperation in the past year, and the blood-and-flesh ties between the army and the civilians.

Chen Suzhi, provincial vice governor, presided over today's tea party. On behalf of the provincial party committee, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, first extended warm festival greetings to the army and civilian veteran comrades present at the party, and wished them good health and longevity. Quan Shuren said: The major achievements of our province cannot be separated from the close unity and mutual support between the army and the civilians, and between new and veteran comrades. The unity between the army and the civilians, and between new and veteran comrades is the basic guarantee for our success.

Quan Shuren said: The 1990's are a key period to China's endeavor of in-depth reform, improvement and rectification. In the new historical period, we should all the more strengthen the relations between the army and the civilians, and between new and veteran comrades, and make contributions to successful fulfillment of the various tasks for the 1990's.

Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, also spoke at the party.

Northwest Region

Gansu Secretary Visits Peasant Households

HK2301100090 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Excerpts] From 18 to 20 January, provincial party committee Secretary Li Ziqi led a group of comrades responsible for the provincial departments in charge of the civil service, grain supply, and the building of the two civilizations, to visit some poor peasant households in the mountain areas in (Yufeng) township of Dingxi county and at (Majiapu) village of (Houzhe) township in Huining county. They also discussed with cadres there how to help the poor households tide over the present difficulties. They discussed some measures to extricate them from poverty and make them rich. [passage omitted]

Braving bitter cold, Li Ziqi visited the most poor peasant households there. He chatted cordially with villagers and inquired about their production and life. Li Ziqi said: Over the past few years the province's situation as a whole has been excellent. The province reaped agricultural bumper harvests for 7 years running, but some areas were stricken by natural disasters to varying degrees, and in particular some rural areas in [words indistinct] Dingxi, (Yufeng) and Huining were hit by natural calamities for 4 consecutive years. Natural conditions there are very poor, and the people are in difficulty. They badly need more help and support from the party and state. Party and government leaders at different levels should, therefore, pay adequate attention to the difficulties emerging in those areas. [passage omitted] Li Ziqi also said: Being concerned about the weal and woe of the people is the fine work style of our party, and we must carry forward the style. Cadres of

different levels, and especially leadership cadres, should develop the spirit of dealing with concrete matters relating to work in the future, spend a considerable length of time every year in factories, rural areas, and schools, conduct investigations, and study to solve problems facing the grass-roots units. When visiting grass-roots units, leading cadres are not merely required to hit only the high spots, they should do work in a down-to-earth manner among the masses, explaining to them the political situation, the party's policies, and their bright future, arousing their fighting will, and encouraging them to brace up. [passage omitted]

Qinghai's Yin Attends Spring Festival Party

*HK2401123190 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the Qinghai Provincial Science and Technology Commission held a tea party in celebration of the impending arrival of the Lunar New Year Festival in the Qinghai Provincial Science Center.

More than 300 scientific and technological personnel gathered together to celebrate the forthcoming arrival of the Lunar New Year Festival.

Provincial party and government leaders, including Yin Kesheng, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, attended the tea party and extended holiday greetings to all the comrades present at the tea party. [passage omitted]

Comrade Yin Kesheng delivered a speech at the tea party. Comrade Yin Kesheng said that over the past year, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the people of all nationalities in Qinghai have scored phenomenal achievements in the building of the socialist spiritual civilization and the socialist material civilization. These achievements are inseparable from the hard work done by the intellectuals and the scientific and technological personnel on all fronts. In the year 1990, Qinghai will carry out the task of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform in a comprehensive manner, overcome the temporary difficulties, and work hard in order to bring about a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the provincial national economy. The broad masses of the intellectuals and the scientific and technological personnel in Qinghai should further develop the fine tradition of being loyal to the party, the motherland, and the people, work harder in their respective posts, and make greater contributions to the social, economic, and political stability of Qinghai with their own actions. Comrade Yin Kesheng added that intellectuals are a component part of the working class, a force indispensable to China's modernization program, and valuable assets of the state as well. Therefore, all the comrades must steadfastly rely on intellectuals as well as science and technology. [passage omitted]

Shaanxi's Zhang Celebrates Spring Festival

Attends 'Get-Together'

*HK2501022190 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Shaanxi's cultural and artistic circles held a grand get-together in Xian Hotel to celebrate the impending arrival of the Lunar New Year Festival.

Provincial party, government, and army leaders, including Zhang Boxing, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, Hou Zongbin, governor of Shaanxi Province, Zhang Ze, chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Advisory Committee, Li Xipu, chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and some other leaders, attended the get-together and watched the performances there.

Greet Soldiers

*HK2501022390 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Zhao Huanzhi, political commissar of the Shaanxi Provincial Military District, Zhang Boxing, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, and Hou Zongbin, governor of Shaanxi Province, went to see and extend holiday greetings to the officers and soldiers of a Xian-based People's Liberation Army unit and took pictures with the officers and soldiers there.

Xinjiang's Song Attends Spring Festival Party

*HK2901111790 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service
in Mandarin 1230 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] This morning, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government held a tea party in celebration of the Lunar New Year Festival in the people's auditorium in Urumqi.

Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, Song Hanliang, secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, Li Shoushan, deputy secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, and some other regional party and government leaders attended the tea party. [passage omitted]

The tea party was presided over by (Liang Guoying), member of the standing committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee. Comrade Song Hanliang and Comrade Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government, delivered speeches respectively at the tea party.

On behalf of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous

Regional People's Government, Comrade Song Hanliang and Comrade Tomur Dawamat extended holiday greetings and paid lofty tribute to the cadres and people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, to the staff and workers of all nationalities of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Production and Construction Corps, to the officers and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army troops stationed in Xinjiang, to the officers and soldiers of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Armed Police Forces, to the personages of various democratic parties and people's organizations in Xinjiang, and to the personages of all nationalities and all walks of life in Xinjiang.

In his speech, Comrade Song Hanliang said that the year 1989 was a special year for all. Over the past year, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang have united as one, overcome all sorts of difficulties, and won one victory after another in all regional undertakings. At a time when all the people are celebrating the first lunar New Year Festival in the 1990's, reviewing the past and looking forward to the future, the people of Xinjiang feel more confident than ever. In the year 1990, Xinjiang must steadfastly adhere to the four cardinal principles, resolutely carry on the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and the peaceful evolution strategy followed by the Western countries, make every possible endeavor to maintain political and social stability in Xinjiang. Maintaining political and social stability is the overriding task for Xinjiang in 1990. Furthermore, Xinjiang must make persistent efforts to safeguard the unification of the motherland and strengthen nationality solidarity. This is where the fundamental interests of Xinjiang lie and is also an important guarantee for Xinjiang's political and social stability.

Comrade Song Hanliang pointed out that Xinjiang must steadfastly implement the principle formulated by the CPC Central Committee of further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. Xinjiang must also further strengthen its regional agricultural basis, strive hard to reap the 13th successive good agricultural harvest of Xinjiang, exercise proper control over consumption demand and commodity prices, and conscientiously rectify the regional economic order, especially the regional circulation order. It is also necessary to further deepen all the on-going reforms in Xinjiang, further open up to the outside world, bring into full play the advantages of local natural resources, make more and greater contributions to China's national development, and gradually realize a protracted, sustained, steady, and coordinated development of Xinjiang's regional national economy.

Comrade Song Hanliang pointed out that in 1990, no matter what happens internationally and domestically, the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang must rally closely around the CPC Central Committee headed by Comrade Jiang Zemin, steadfastly adhere to the socialist road, implement the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform, strengthen the nationality solidarity, and consolidate and develop the regional political situation of stability and unity so as to further promote the development of all undertakings in Xinjiang and achieve more and greater successes.

In his speech, Comrade Tomur Tawamat called on all the people in Xinjiang to heighten their vigilance against foreign infiltration and interference and resolutely foil any attempt made by foreign antagonistic forces to split the motherland and undermine the nationality solidarity in Xinjiang. [passage omitted]

Fujian Official Denies Taiwan Interview Report

*HK3001042890 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
30 Jan 90 p 2*

[Report: "Fujian Official Denies Any Interview by Taiwan Newspaper On Visit of Taiwan Entrepreneur Wang Yung-ching to Fujian"]

[Text] Fuzhou, 29 Jan—A responsible person of the relevant quarters in Fujian made a denial to this reporter today about a news report in the 24 January edition of Taiwan's CHINA TIMES [CHUNG-KUO SHIH-PAO].

In a report that day, the CHINA TIMES said: The reporter of the newspaper on 24 January, in a long distance call to You Deshu, deputy governor of Fujian and concurrently director of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, sought confirmation about an investigation trip to Fujian by Wang Yung-ching, a responsible person of the Taiwan Plastics [Taisu 0669 1043] Consortium. You "said to the reporter of the newspaper over the phone: 'The governor personally went to Beijing the other day. Only this morning (the 24th) did he return from Beijing. The governor attached unusually great importance to the matter of Wang Yung-ching investing in Xiamen.'" The newspaper also said that when asked about the details of Wang Yung-ching and his party visiting Fujian, You Deshu said: "I do not know much about details. But conditions about initial talks are not bad."

The responsible person of the relevant quarters in Fujian pointed out that an investigation confirmed that You Deshu did not receive any telephone call from CHINA DAILY [CHUNG-KUO JIH-PAO—as published]. Nor did he give any answer like the above to that newspaper.

Intermediary Trade, Legal Groups Formed

HK3001084890 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 21 Jan 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Yuan Zhou]

[Text] Two newly-founded intermediary groups comprising top trade and law specialists from the mainland and Taiwan have started a "historical mission" as important go-betweens across the Straits.

They are the mainland's Economic and Trade Co-ordination Committee for the Two Sides of the Straits and Taiwan's Commercial Affairs Co-ordination Committee for the Two Sides of the Straits.

Zheng Hongye, chairman of the 25-member mainland committee, said that four task groups have been formed—on conciliation and arbitration, trademarks and patents, business consulting, and law services.

"They'll start to work right after the Spring Festival," said Zheng, who is also chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIAT).

He said the four corresponding groups in the Taiwan committee were expected to start work yesterday.

The 33-member Taiwan Committee is headed by Chang Pen-tsao, chairman of the Taiwan Chamber of Commerce.

After the committees hold their discussions separately, experts from the two sides will meet later this year to compare notes and report on their progress.

The formal establishment of the two committees and their first meeting in Hong Kong in December were viewed as one of the few major breakthroughs in the relations between the mainland and Taiwan in recent years.

"This is an event that had been expected for a long time by people in the economic and commercial circles on the two sides, and I believe people will write it down in the history books," Zheng said at the signing ceremony of the agreement between the two committees.

According to the agreement, signed in Hong Kong in December, the committees will work in the spirit of equality and mutual benefits, friendly consultation, and promoting the two-way exchanges.

The personnel from the two sides started their contacts in August 1988 and have held five formal meetings in Hong Kong and Shenzhen.

In an interview with BUSINESS WEEKLY, Zheng said the two committees will first work out a set of business rules and regulations aimed at reducing commercial disputes. These must be acceptable to both sides, he said.

The two-way trade for 1989 was expected to hit \$3 billion. There are more than 500 Taiwan-invested projects in the mainland. Taiwan business people have also filed 2,000 applications for trademark registration and about 500 applications for patents in the mainland.

But because of Taiwan's ban on direct contacts, the two sides still must do business via a third region.

"This has increased business costs and made business people vulnerable to disputes, damages, and even frauds and smuggling activities," Zheng said.

For the past couple of years, CCPIT's arbitration agency has arbitrated some disputes between mainland and Taiwan businesses. However, Zheng said, the mainland alone cannot enforce the law without co-operation from Taiwan. So the business people on both sides have been "very anxious" to have a proper channel for mutual communication and solving disputes, he said.

Although the two co-ordination committees will not be able to arbitrate disputes at the moment, they'll research and prepare for arbitration and act as go-betweens, he said.

In the Hong Kong document, the two sides agreed to co-operate on bilateral economic and technological

exchanges, trade, investments, rights of intellectual properties, arbitration and other legal affairs.

The committee members must represent these areas or be chiefs of "authoritative agencies". These business leaders and authoritative persons may also recommend experts, scholars and their own representatives to join the committees.

The two committees vowed to assist business firms in these fields through mediating disputes, protecting their legal rights and promoting mutual understanding and co-operation.

Zheng said that if the two committees continue to pursue these goals, they will promote the process of bringing about direct trade between the mainland and Taiwan.

Manufacturers Demand Direct Trade With Mainland

HK2501063990 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1305 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Hong Kong, 18 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—According to reports from Taiwan recently, many industrialists and businessmen in Taiwan demanded that the authorities relax the control over business activities and allow direct trade and economic exchange between the two sides of the strait. They held that this would be beneficial to economic development on both sides.

According to a report published by Taiwan's ECONOMIC DAILY today, a representative of the Taiwan Industrial General Council said that because Taiwan possesses capital and technology and the mainland possesses a labor force, raw materials, and a large market, direct trade and economic exchange between the two sides will certainly achieve positive results and will be of positive significance. He hoped that the authorities would work out a policy of foresight in this regard as

soon as possible and relax the control over trade and economic contacts with the mainland.

Chang Mu-lin, general manager of Taiwan Synthetic Rubber, pointed out: Relaxing the control over commercial contacts between Taiwan and the mainland is of great importance for Taiwan's manufacturing industry because the great market potential on the mainland is an undisputed fact. In particular, the mainland has considerable potential in the production of automobiles, tire, and petrochemical products, while Taiwan's manufacturing industry is short of raw materials. Therefore, relaxing the control over commercial contracts between the two sides will help solve the present difficulties faced by the manufacturing industry in Taiwan.

A Taiwan toy manufacturer who just returned from a business inspection tour on the mainland said that if the authorities relaxed the control over direct trade and economic exchange between Taiwan and the mainland, the Taiwan-made toys will sell much better on the mainland markets.

Another Taiwan businessman engaged in sports goods said that if the authorities allow them to openly and legally make investment in the mainland, the investment will yield more remarkable returns.

A Taiwan computer dealer said that the mainland market had great potential that had yet to be tapped for Taiwan's computer manufacturers. At present, the data-processing equipment made by Taiwan has been directly or indirectly sold to the mainland, and this is an undisputed fact. If the Taiwan authorities legalize direct trade and shipping links with the mainland, new breakthroughs will certainly be made in this business field.

Chu Chih-cheng, chairman of the Metal Ware Manufacturers' Association in Taiwan, stressed that if the authorities change the policy for trade and economic exchange with the mainland from the present indirect pattern to a direct pattern, then the policy can be considered as a real opening policy.

Bush Policy Termed 'Monumental Act of Betrayal'

*OW2901190790 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Station commentary: "U.S. China Policy in Array"]

[Text] It now looks as though the U.S. Congress and the Bush administration are headed for a clash over Bush's policy toward Communist China. The immediate controversy concerns a bill President Bush vetoed that would have extended the visas of Mainland Chinese students residing in the United States. Congressmen from both the Republican and Democratic Parties are saying an override of Bush's veto is sure to happen in the House of Representatives, questionable in the Senate. A two-thirds majority is needed to overturn a presidential veto of a bill.

The controversy also has a much broader side to it. Bush has come under increasing attack in the Congress for having secretly approached Communist China last summer, just a month after the 4 June Tienanmen massacre in Peking. The President has come under fire for having bad timing and for making concessions to an undeserving regime in Peking.

Bush has argued that it is essential that he put Washington-Peking relations back on track. His foreign policy advisers have argued that Communist China is too important to U.S. interests to isolate in international affairs. These arguments are countered in the Congress, and in U.S. private circles, by those who contend that the United States should do the opposite and implement even harsher sanctions against Peking. They argue that since Peking's crackdown on the pro-democracy movement has intensified, rather than let up, it is not the time for Washington to approach Peking on improving relations.

The gulf between Mr. Bush and the Congress is something for Americans to work out themselves. But commenting on the current state of U.S.-China policy is a right we Chinese reserve. The most worrisome thing about this policy is that it risks the historical goodwill that has existed between the American and Chinese peoples for more than a century. Since day 1 in China's gradual opening to the West, begun nearly a century and a half ago, the Chinese people have been endeared to Americans. One could write a book on the reasons why, but, in short, the reasons are simple. While other Westerners plundered their way through China with gunboat diplomacy and unequal treaties, America still retained some respect for China's sovereignty. America gave China educational and other developmental assistance. This created certain goodwill between the two peoples.

Unfortunately, Mr. Bush now risks destroying this unique friendship. If he goes against the Chinese people and sides with the Communist rulers in Peking, he will indeed do harm to the special relationship between Chinese and Americans. In all likelihood, the Chinese

will look at Bush's policy as a monumental act of betrayal in their greatest moment of need.

Mr. Bush has a stark choice: Either he can side with the Chinese people, or he can continue his current policy, which only serves to prop up the dictatorship in Peking. The latter choice would pit him squarely against the current tide of history. Communism is dying, for all to see. Siding with a decaying communist regime not only shows bad judgment, but is practically unheard of in today's rapidly changing world.

If Mr. Bush listens to the selfish advice of the Kissingers, Barnetts, and other so-called "deans" of U.S.-China policy, and not to the cries of 1 billion Chinese friends yearning for freedom, he will undo more than a century of goodwill between Chinese and Americans. Think again, Mr. Bush. The choice should be an easy one.

Trade With Canada Levelled Off in 1989

*OW2501230890 Taipei CNA in English 1515 GMT
25 Jan 90*

[Text] Ottawa, Jan 24 (CNA)—Trade between the Republic of China [ROC] and Canada was leveling off in 1989, according to statistics from Canada.

In the first 11 months of 1989, the two-way trade totalled 2.55 billion U.S. dollars, compared with 2.99 billion a year earlier.

Canada's imports from the ROC increased 4.3 percent to 1.87 billion U.S. dollars, while exports to the ROC dropped 7.9 percent to 692 million U.S. dollars.

The trade gap widened to 1,171 million U.S. dollars in the first 11 months last year from 1.0 million U.S. dollars of the same period [words indistinct].

It was believed that the strong Canadian dollar, which reached a nine-year high in November, has weakened Canada's export position.

Trade With Common Market Increases

*OW2601032090 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT
26 Jan 90*

[Text] Taipei, Jan 26 (CNA)—The bilateral trade between the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan and the European common market last year topped more than U.S. dls 16.19 billion, officials of the Board of Foreign Trade [BOFT] said.

Statistics released by the Euro-Asia Trade Organization and the BOFT showed that the trade transactions in the year yielded an expansion of U.S. dls 1.19 billion.

The trade excess represented a growth of 8 percent over the amount of U.S. dls 14.99 billion for 1988, the officials reported.

The ROC-EEC trade engagements accounted for 83.8 percent of the country's overall dealings with European

countries in the year worth more than U.S. dlrs 19.31 billion which saw a growth of U.S. dlrs 1.44 billion, or in other words, a lift of 8.1 percent.

Among the ROC's exports to the EEC camp during the entire year just past, the total price tag was listed more than U.S. dlrs 9.64 billion, up by U.S. dlrs 801.7 million or a hike of 9.1 percent compared with that in 1988.

Two years earlier, Taiwan-manufactured products shipped to the EEC countries were priced at U.S. dlrs 8.84 billion, the official statistics indicated.

In the event of imports, the ROC bought goods from the EEC camp totaling U.S. dlrs 6.54 billion in the same period, denoting an upsurge of U.S. dlrs 392.3 million or a hike of 6.4 percent from the value of U.S. dlrs 6.15 billion registered for the corresponding months a couple of years before.

West Germany and the ROC engaged in a two-way trade hitting U.S. dlrs 5.15 billion, occupying 26.7 percent of the entire price tag with Europe in the January-December months.

The transactions with West German businessmen and manufacturers represented a soar of U.S. dlrs 684.6 million, or a 15.3 percent growth over the value of U.S. dlrs 4.47 billion in 1988, a BOFT official said.

Shipments of the ROC to West Germany, the nation's biggest trading partner in the EEC group, chalked up U.S. dlrs 2.56 billion for a growth of U.S. dlrs 223.1 million or 9.5 percent over the prices of U.S. dlrs 2.33 billion in 1988.

Premier, Others To Greet Mainland Chinese

OW2501230290 Taipei CNA in English 1548 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] Taipei, Jan 25 (CNA)—More than 70 government and civic leaders at all levels will extend Chinese lunar New Year greetings to the compatriots on the Chinese mainland through the Central Broadcasting System.

The government leaders, including Premier Li Huan, Interior Minister Hsu Shui-teh and Fredrick Chien, chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development, will also call on Chinese at home and abroad to work together to strive for political democratization, economic liberalization, social justice, and free press on the China mainland.

They will also tell the mainland compatriots of the achievements and future plans of the organization they head.

The pre-recorded statements will be broadcast to the Chinese mainland from Chinese lunar New Year's Eve, which falls on Jan 26 to Jan 31, a Central Broadcasting System spokesman said.

Trade Relations With Mainland China

Commentary On Ban

OW2801141490 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 26 Jan 90

[Commentary by Joanna Fu: "Ban on Direct Trade and Investment With Mainland Reiterated"]

[Text] Premier Li Huan reiterated again on Wednesday [24 January] the government's ban of direct trade and investment links with Mainland China. Li made the statement amid a brewing controversy over the intentions of one of Taiwan's largest corporations, The Formosa Plastics Group, which is reportedly preparing to build a naptha cracker plant on the mainland.

Rumors have been circulating that Formosa Plastics will make the move after running into stiff opposition to building its sixth naptha cracker at home.

Wang Yung-ching, the petrochemicals tycoon of Taiwan, and head of the Formosa Group, earlier had asked Premier Li to loosen restrictions on such investments on the mainland.

Reports that Wang has made several trips to the mainland to scout plant sites have sent shock waves through Taiwan's industry and business sectors. The case has sparked heated debates in political circles here.

Supporters of Wang argue that high costs and environmental concerns on Taiwan make it imperative for certain industries to look elsewhere for cheap investment sites. They understand that Wang would have no choice but to relocate the plant under current conditions.

Detractors of the mainland investment bid argue that such moves will undermine Taiwan's economy. Several experts have stepped forward to voice their concern that such a basic industry as petrochemicals must be kept at home. If it is not, downstream industries such as textiles and machinery will follow suit. The transfer of these basic industries abroad is bad for Taiwan; their transfer to the communist controlled mainland is worse.

Liu Ta-ying, chairman of a Taiwan-based economic think-tank, says that Taiwan's economic development has already been stifled somewhat by the move of factories and certain industries to the mainland. If the Formosa Group makes the move, it could set off an irreversible pattern for downstream and upstream industries.

Harm to economic development is not the only reason given to justify the government's continued ban on direct trade and investment with Mainland China. Premier Li also repeated the government's position that it cannot protect Taiwan traders and manufacturers who set up operations on the mainland. This is due to the lack of legal and official relations between Taiwan and Mainland China. Those who insist on going against the

government's advice and take risks in doing business with the mainland do so at their own risk.

Some consider the Formosa Group case a test of the government's will not to allow investments on the mainland, but rather to improve the investment climate at home on Taiwan. Formosa has more or less forced the government's hand on the issue. If the government cannot pave the way for acceptance of the plant on Taiwan, then Formosa will have no choice but to move it abroad, preferably to Mainland China.

Either way, it is indeed a test case. The government's reasons for discouraging mainland investment are correct. Now it must find the middle road, which in this case means helping Formosa locate at home.

Indirect Trade Only

*OW2601031390 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT
26 Jan 90*

[Text] Taipei, Jan 26 (CNA)—Republic of China Government spokesman Shaw Yu-ming reaffirmed Thursday that only indirect trade is permitted between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Shaw made his remarks at a Government Information Office [GIO] regular press conference in reply to reports that Formosa Plastics Group might invest in Mainland China.

Shaw stressed that the government still bans investment links with mainland China.

As to whether the government would allow mainland journalists to visit or cover news here, Shaw said that the GIO has not made any decision on the issue.

Success in Attracting Foreign Investment Cited

*OW2601031090 Taipei CNA in English 0239 GMT
26 Jan 90*

[Text] Taipei, Jan 26 (CNA)—Despite the fact that investment environment has become less attractive, Taiwan is still ahead of neighboring countries in attracting foreign investments, records from the Investment Commission of the Economics Ministry show.

Commission officials said last year foreign and Overseas Chinese investments in Taiwan topped U.S. dlr 3.4 billion, the highest ever in a single year.

Foreign Minister's Policy Remarks Clarified

*OW2201192090 Taipei CNA in English 1521 GMT
22 Jan 90*

[Text] Taipei, Jan 22 (CNA)—The Foreign Ministry Monday categorically denied a local newspaper report which quoted Foreign Minister Lien Chan as saying that if Communist China established official ties with a country with which the Republic of China [ROC] maintains diplomatic relations, the ROC would not withdraw from or break ties with that country.

Chen Yu-chu, spokesman for the ministry, described the report as "groundless."

Chen added that the foreign minister had been misquoted.

Development of Pratas, Spratly Islands Urged

*OW2701212190 Taipei International Service in English
0200 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] The Ministry of Interior has decided to recommend that the cabinet develop the Pratas and Spratly Islands. A ministry official said the Republic of China [ROC] needs to develop the islands to consolidate the sovereignty over the lands and fully use the resources there.

The official noted the ROC lost its chance to claim sovereignty over the Senkaku Island, situated northeast of Taiwan, after a Japanese initiative in developing the islands helping them win U.S. approval to govern the historically Chinese land in the 1970's.

The official said that developing the Paracel and Spratly Islands in the South China Sea will prevent history from repeating itself. Currently the ROC, Mainland China, and Vietnam all claim sovereignty over the islands. He also said that beside safeguarding the ROC sovereignty over the islands, developing the territory will be likely to provide the nation with extra resources.

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